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AMERICAN LINES ARE ENTERED BY FILIPINOS BEARING A FLAG OF TRUCE, SEEKING PEACE

Members of Luna's Staff Enter American Lines, Asking for a Conference with General Otis.

THEY WANT FIGHTING TO STOP

United States Commander Refuses To Entertain Their Request.

INSURGENTS ARE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Aguinaldo's Representatives Ask That Their Congress Dispose of the Matter, but Otis Declines To Treat with That Body in Any Way.

Manila, April 28.—Colonel Manuel Argueleses and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, chief of General Luna's staff, entered General MacArthur's line early this morning bearing a flag of truce en route for Manila to confer with General Otis regarding terms of surrender.

Colonel Manuel Argueleses and Lieutenant Jose Bernal told General Otis that they were representatives of General Luna, who had been requested by Aguinaldo to ask General Otis for a cessation of hostilities in order to allow time for the summoning of the Filipinos congress, which body would decide whether the people wanted peace.

General Otis replied that he did not recognize the existence of a Filipino government. There will be another conference tomorrow.

The Filipinos came down the railroad track to the Kansas regiment's outpost at 9 o'clock this morning. The Kansas captain in charge there escorted them to General Wheaton's headquarters, where they were provided with horses and sent to the headquarters of General MacArthur. The latter invited the Filipinos to sit down at lunch with him, and conversed with them for some time. He refused, however, to speak authoritatively on the subject of their errand, referring all inquiries to General Otis.

The Filipinos were then escorted by Major Malloney, of General MacArthur's staff, to Manila, reaching this place at 3 o'clock p. m.

General Otis's aid, Lieutenant Sladen, was awaiting their arrival at the depot with a carriage, in which they were driven to the palace entrance.

The Filipinos attracted much attention. They were dressed in uniforms of checker blue and white cloth, and wore straw hats. They carried no side arms. They were escorted directly to the office of General Otis.

Jacob S. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission, and Hon. Charles Denby, a member of the commission, soon joined the party there.

Visitors Draw Great Crowd.

The news of the arrival of the Filipino officers under a flag of truce spread through the city rapidly and many officers gravitated to the corridors of the palace, while a crowd of natives gathered in the square opposite the palace. At 5 o'clock the two Filipino officers, escorted by Lieutenant Sladen and Major Malloney, left the palace.

They did not look at all elated as a result of their talk with General Otis and the members of the Philippine commission.

Aguinaldo is evidently selecting the army as a cloak for his congress, hoping by subterfuge to overcome General Otis's consistent policy of ignoring the Filipino government. The Filipinos argument is that it is impossible to arrange an armistice without the sanction of the congress.

General Otis punctured this assumption by remarking that if Aguinaldo could make war without the congress, he could stop it without reference to that body.

While the insurgents are undoubtedly tired of war, the leaders are torn with dissessions.

There is a suspicion on that it was hoped by means of a conference to ascertain what terms they could expect. If they saw that anything is to be gained by continuing the war, an armistice would afford them an opportunity for recuperating their demoralized forces.

It is an interesting commentary upon Aguinaldo's scheme that only sixty of the 300 members of the Filipino congress have taken the oath of allegiance which their constitution requires.

A Filipino proclamation replying to the proclamation of the Americans has appeared. It is signed by Madini, for the president, and is dated at Caniasdro, April 15th. It is in the usual grandiose style and declares that President McKinley issued the proclamation in order to force the American congress to ratify the cession of the islands under the treaty of Paris.

"This contract of cession was made with the Spaniards after Spanish domination had been ended by the valor of our troops," the proclamation asserts.

The proclamation complains that the Filipinos were not represented at Paris during the negotiation of the treaty and that they are without assurances of the fulfillment of the American promises.

It dilates upon the alleged Anglo-Saxon hatred of blacks and asserts a desire to enslave them.

Deploring a lack of foreign aid in prosecuting the war, the proclamation concludes:

"We stand alone, but we will fight to the death. Coming generations will pray over our graves, shedding tears of gratitude for their freedom."

Americans Fear Bushwhacking.

Yesterday furnished added proof that the United States troops have a fear of bushwhacking that is above their fear of battles. The Washington regiment, which is holding Taguig with three companies of the Twentieth regulars, engaged a large force of insurgents in a fight in the jungles. The Americans lost two killed and ten wounded.

The Filipinos have been massing at the mouth of the Pasig river, and it is estimated that there are 2,000 of them there. They have mounted two guns, one an eight-inch Krupp, and have thrown a number of shells into the American lines.

Yesterday a large force of rebels approached the town, seemingly bent on luring the Americans from Calumpit. Three companies of Washington troops sallied from the town and attacked the natives, when they found they had their hands full. Two other companies of the Washingtons and three of the Twelfth regulars re-enforced them and drove back the enemy, who removed their dead and wounded as they retired.

At Calumpit for the first time a large body of Filipinos attempted to face the Americans on open ground.

The Filipinos in the trenches were dispersed after making a ridiculously feeble resistance, but General Luna's brigade came upon the field from Macabeles on a double quick, the two regiments preserving a perfect formation.

The Americans from the south bank of the river, which is higher than the north bank, could see General Luna mounted on a horse, galloping frantically along the lines and apparently exhorting his fellows to make a stand. He finally succeeded in getting them to spread an extended line of battle, which would have done great credit to a civilized army. But when the American bullets showered thickly among them, stirring up clouds of dust from the sandy soil, the Filipinos again showed that no amount of drilling could fortify them sufficiently to make them face American rifles, and their train puffed up the track with a load of dead and wounded in plain sight of the Americans, who were entering the town so closely that the rebels barely slipped out of their victor's hands.

The Montana regiment made a rush to capture the train, running up the track, yelling shrilly, and even dropping their guns in pursuit, but the engine backed off hastily, leaving the bodies of six warriors to the enemy.

Twenty Filipinos who came to meet the conquerors bearing a white flag, declared heartily that they were sick of fighting, adding that food was very short in their camps. They ate the army rations given to them with an eagerness that testified to the truth of the latter statement. One who had been severely wounded, dragged himself after his comrades, showing remarkable nerve.

Fifty Americans were overcome by the heat, and Colonel Funston dropped utterly exhausted after the battle. The men of the Kansas regiment cheered him crazily when he went among them. Last night the flames of burning and scattered huts gave the horizon a glow as of sunset, and the crackling of the bamboos as they caught fire sounded like musketry in a battle.

If the American troops were not fighting the heat as well as the rebels, they might pursue the natives until they compelled them to scatter into the mountains, but the soldiers are so wilted that they must rest while the insurgents have time to reorganize, dig new trenches and fortify San Fernandino, where it is expected they will attempt another battle. The matter of transportation of supplies also hampers General MacArthur's movement, since with the railroad cut at the bridge over the Bagbag, it is difficult to supply so large an army in such a rough country.

ADMINISTRATION IS PLEASED.

Washington Officials See the End of War with the Filipinos.

Washington, April 28.—Today was marked by developments of the greatest importance and interest in connection with the campaign in the Philippines. The receipt of the following cablegram from General Otis at the beginning of the day gave the keenest pleasure to all of the officials:

"Manila, April 28.—Adjutant General, Washington: After taking Calumpit, MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande river in the face of great obstacles, driving the concentrated forces of the enemy back on the railroad two miles. MacArthur reports the passage of the river a remarkable military achievement, the success of which is due to the daring skill and determination of Colonel Funston, under discriminating control of General Wheaton. Casualties light; number not yet ascertained.

"This morning chief of staff from commanding general insurgent forces entered our lines to express admiration of the wonderful feat of the forcing of the passage of the river, which was considered impossible. Staff officer reports that insurgent commanding general has received from insurgent government directions to suspend hostilities pending negotiations for the termination of the war. Staff officer, with party, is now en route to Manila and will arrive soon. Lawton's forces well in hand in vicinity of Angat, east of Calumpit, where he is waiting supplies to be sent tomorrow. Yesterday morning a force of 1,500 insurgents attacked troops at Taguig; were driven back by the Washington regiment. Our loss, two killed, twelve wounded. OTIS."

Secretary Alger said, as the department closed, that while it could not be said that peace was assured, he regarded the prospects as of the brightest and felt confident that the end of the insurrection was now in sight. To his mind it would be a repetition of the negotiations which were had before Santiago. The secretary left Washington tonight for a ten days' trip in the west and it gave him great satisfaction to leave affairs in such promising shape.

Everybody is praising the volunteers, a marked change in the sentiment expressed a few days ago when it was understood that the same men were pleading to be brought home.

Colonel Funston came in for the most commendation.

General Corbin said that every volunteer who participated in the fighting in the Philippines since war was declared should have a medal of honor. By the terms of their enlistment, they were entitled to withdraw from the service, but they had remained voluntarily, performing more than was required of them, and which was more than the ordinary duty of a soldier.

It is expected that tomorrow there will be further negotiations with the insurgent representatives. While the hope is expressed that our commission will not hold out the terms so severe as to lead to a renewal of the fighting, or the withdrawal of the insurgents to another stronghold further north, it is realized that Otis must exercise care to make sure that they do not in bad faith take advantage of the opportunity afforded by a suspension of hostilities to secure whatever of benefit to themselves may come from the rapidly approaching rainy season. Campaigning on the part of the Americans will be almost impossible at that time. However, it is believed that Aguinaldo is now really in earnest, and that his sole effort is to shift responsibility for the surrender to the Filipino congress.

Adjutant General Corbin says the Filipino peace overtures will not bring about any change of the plans in this country as to forwarding ships, supplies and troops to the Philippines. Transports are about to sail from San Francisco and a considerable number of troops are under orders to proceed to Manila.

It is said at the navy department that the developments of the day make it improbable that the Iowa will be sent to Manila, according to the original programme. In view of the state of affairs in China, however, the American fleet on the Asiatic station will be kept at a high standard.

M'KINLEY CONGRATULATES OTIS

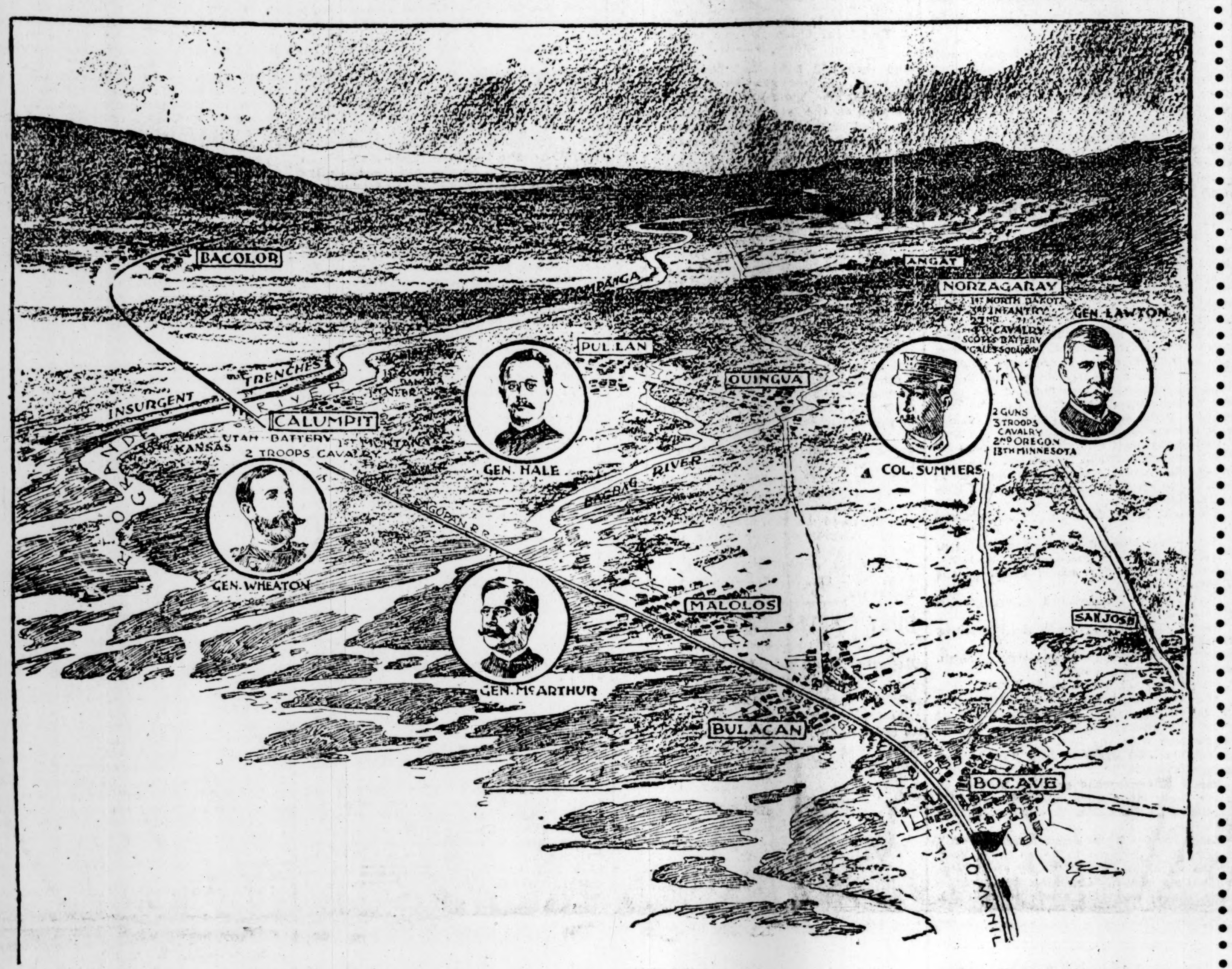
President Sends a Message to Soldiers in the Philippines.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Immediately upon receiving from Washington the dispatch of General Otis, President McKinley sent the following message of congratulations and thanks to the soldiers in the Philippines:

"Philadelphia, April 28.—Otis, Manila: Your message announcing the achievements of McArthur's division and the proposal by the insurgents of suspension of hostilities most gratifying. Convey to officers and men heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for their signal gallantry and triumph. WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Will Not Affect Dedication.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 28.—(Special.)—General Boynton, of the national park commission, stated today that the filing of notice of claim against the Georgia monument by Contractor Smith, of this city, would in no way affect the dedication exercises so far as the government was concerned, and that the monument would certainly be received by the government, if tendered by the governor of Georgia. This settles the matter, and the dedication, it is understood, will take place as programmed.



—From The New York Herald.

WHERE THE BACKBONE OF THE INSURRECTION WAS BROKEN.

The American Forces Crossed the Rio Grande at Calumpit and Gained a Victory, Which Caused a Plea for Peace.

JOHN FARSON, ILLINOIS.

He Is a Prominent Sunday School Worker of Chicago, and Is a Delegate to the Sunday School Convention.

BADGER WILL NOT BE CHASED.

No Orders Are To Be Sent After Boat on Its Way to Apia.

Washington, April 28.—The navy department is not forwarding any additional dispatches to the commander of the Badger. Nor is the state department forwarding and dispatches to the American representatives on the Samoan commission on board the Badger. This was stated positively at the navy department.

The story that the Badger had missed important dispatches which were to be sent her by a special tug is explained at the navy department by the statement that a brief dispatch was sent day before yesterday to San Francisco to detain the Badger. The vessel had cleared and started before the dispatch had arrived at San Francisco, but in ignorance of that fact the department sent a second dispatch countermanding the first, the necessity for detaining the boat having ceased. Therefore there will be no further dispatches sent to the Badger.

NO CONSPIRACY, SAYS JURY.

Verdict of Not Guilty Was Rendered in Less Than Fifteen Minutes.

Greenville, S. C., April 28.—The trial of the famous McCormick conspiracy case, growing out of the Phoenix election riot and lynching in Greenwood county last November, ended in the federal court here today with a verdict of not guilty. The jury, composed of white men, half of them Greenwood county men, was out less than fifteen minutes.

The defendants were prominent Greenwood county men who, at the time of the Phoenix riot, served resolutions upon James W. Tolbert, the republican assistant postmaster at McCormick, requesting him to leave and informing him they would not be responsible for his life, though they would protect him for thirty-six hours. Six hours after he left a mob rode into McCormick to kill him.

VON DIEDRICHS READY TO FIGHT

German Officers Give Their Version of German Admiral's Answer.

Berlin, April 28.—A dispatch from Kiel to the Vossische Zeitung says that naval officers there are smiling at the statements made by Captain Joseph B. Coghlan in the course of his speech at the Union League Club banquet in New York last week.

These officers claim that Admiral Von Diedrichs's answer to Admiral Dewey was simply:

"Clear for action and quietly steam through the American lines into the harbor."

REPORT WILL BE READY TODAY.

Beef Court of Inquiry Holds Its Last Session but One.

Washington, April 28.—The Wade court of inquiry spent today in making the final revision of its report upon the allegations of General Miles concerning the beef supplied to the army during the Spanish war.

Colonel Davis announced at the close of the session that the report would certainly be signed and handed to the secretary of war tomorrow.

Bloodhounds To Chase Him.

Raleigh, N. C., April 28.—(Special.)—The penitentiary bloodhounds were sent tonight to Wilson, upon receipt of news that the men who murdered young Turnage and plundered and set on fire his uncle's store in Pitt county had been surrounded in a swamp. An exciting chase is expected tomorrow.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS HAVE ANOTHER BUSY DAY; EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SETTLES NEGRO QUESTION

Colored Delegates Are Allowed To Name Fifth Vice-President and a Member of Executive and Nominating Committees.

THIS SATISFACTORY TO ALL

About $28,000 Was Raised To Carry on the Sunday School Work.

PRIMARY WORKERS HAVE A SESSION

One of the Most Interesting Meetings of Entire Convention Held Yesterday Afternoon—Tomorrow Will Be a Great Sunday in Atlanta.

The third day's proceedings of the International Sunday School Association, now in session in this city, were even more enthusiastic and of greater interest than the previous days. Three sessions were held yesterday, the big opera house was filled to the doors at each and the programmes consisted of many highly entertaining and instructive features.

The controversy Thursday growing out of the question of negro representation in the convention has been amicably settled. It will be remembered that the entire matter, after a heated discussion, was referred to the executive committee. This body rendered a report at the morning session yesterday allowing the negroes an extra vice president, a membership at large on the executive and nominating committees. This arrangement seems to be satisfactory to all concerned and the negro delegations have nominated Dr. C. T. Walker, of Augusta, for fifth vice president; Professor N. W. Collier, of Florida, for the executive committee; Rev. W. H. Mixon, D.D., of Selma, Ala., for the nominating committee. All are colored. These nominees will be elected by the convention today. The negro delegate from the District of Columbia, who made a speech for recognition Thursday morning and who sat beside the white delegates the balance of the day, took his seat with the colored delegates yesterday.

One of the features of yesterday morning's session was the raising of about $28,000 among the delegates for carrying on the Sunday school work. Each delegate responded liberally. Several interesting reports were read and the session was most enjoyable.

One of the most successful meetings yet held was conducted by the primary department in the opera house yesterday afternoon. To quote President Smith: "It was the most delightful part of the convention." Several women, leaders in this department, made eloquent and forceful speeches and the exercises were thoroughly enjoyed.

Suspended from the curtain in front of the stage yesterday was a large American flag which has an interesting history in connection with the Sunday school movement. It was presented to Mr. Jacobs, chairman of the executive committee, at the Hotel Metropolitan, New York city, in 1889, just prior to his departure to the world's convention in London by the Massachusetts delegation. This flag has been to every world's and International convention ever since, having attached to it streamers bearing the place and dates of all the conventions it has visited. An Atlanta streamer is now being prepared.

There were two powerful addresses at the night session. One by Dr. A. T. Robertson, of Kentucky, on "The Bible," and the other

TODAY'S PROGRAMME FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The programme of today's proceedings of the International Sunday School convention is as follows:

SATURDAY MORNING—EIGHTH SESSION.

6:00—The Sunday school lesson for April 30th. (John xiv.)
9:00—Devotional, or Bible reading, led by Rev. William Shaw, Florida.
9:30—Report of committees.
9:45—Report on lesson committee's report. Discussion on lesson committee's report.
10:45—Time and place of tenth international convention; time and place of world's fourth convention.
11:15—Interdenominational co-operation.
11:25—The American Sunday School Union.
11:35—"Our Co-workers in Other Lands." Letter from T. C. Ikehara, Japan. Letter from Rev. Richard Burges, India.
11:55—"Work of Foreign Sunday School Association of United States." Rev. H. C. Woodruff, New York.
12:30—Sunday school work in the new possessions of the United States.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—NINTH SESSION.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

1 p. m.—Primary conference.
2:45—Song service, led by B. C. Davis.
3:05—"Grading and Management," Marion Lawrence, Ohio.
3:25—"Securing Attendance and Lesson Study," A. H. Mills, Illinois.
3:55—Spiritual power in the Sunday school.
4:15—"Training of Teachers—(a) Teachers' Meetings; (b) Normal Classes," George R. Merrill, D.D., Illinois.
5:00—"Question Drawer," J. R. Pepper, Tennessee.
5:30 to 7:00—Reunion of American delegates to world's convention, 1889-1900. Place, Kimball house.
[illegible] The Sunday school problem in cities.
7:45—Song service, led by B. C. Davis.
8:15—Address to the pages.
8:20—"City Unions of Associations," Charles Roades, D.D., Pennsylvania.

The choir of the First Methodist church will render the music tonight. Mrs. Sheridan will sing "The Better Land," and there will be three anthems.

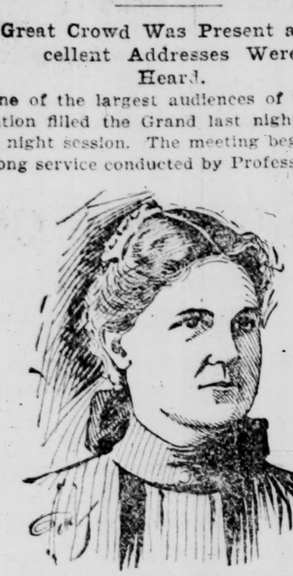
by Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, of New York, on "The Teacher." Today's sessions will be of great interest and importance. The next meeting place will be selected this morning and all indications point to the selection of Toronto, although Denver has many supporters. There will be a reunion of the delegates to the world's first and third conventions at the Kimball house this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Tonight there will be several interesting addresses and the Grand will again be packed.

Tomorrow will be one of the greatest Sundays in the history of Atlanta. The local pulpits will be filled by visiting clergymen and some magnificent discourses will be heard. Nearly all the church choirs are preparing special programmes. The meeting originally planned for the opera house tomorrow afternoon has been called off. The closing meeting of the convention will occur at the Grand tomorrow night.

DETAIL OF THE NIGHT SESSION.

A Great Crowd Was Present and Excellent Addresses Were Heard.

One of the largest audiences of the convention filled the Grand last night during the night session. The meeting began with a song service conducted by Professor B. C. Davis, of Atlanta, and the familiar tunes were sung by the audience as well as by the chorus upon the stage.

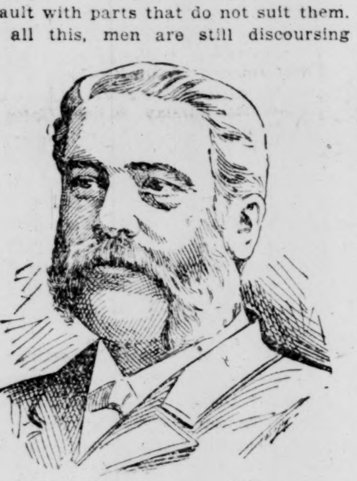


MRS. W. J. SEMELROTH,
Who Was Yesterday Elected President of the International Primary Department.

Immediately after the song service, Sam Burbank favored the audience with a solo, and his full, rich tones went to all portions of the house.

The address of Rev. A. T. Robertson, of Kentucky, upon "The Bible," was masterful. He said the subject was too great for him to handle. He supposed, he said, that he had been assigned to that subject in order that he might be able to say something about a book with which he tried to be familiar, and with which he trusted the audience was familiar. He dealt more especially with the modern view of the Bible.

"Men have never agreed," said Dr. Robertson, "upon the scriptures. Some have interpreted it in one way, others have taken a different view of the various passages. Some, and I am glad to say the great majority, are upholding the Bible, but some are laying the book upon the dissecting table, to pick it to pieces and to find fault with parts that do not suit them. With all this, men are still discoursing without agreeing, and they will probably continue to disagree so long as they discuss.



REV. JESSE L. HURLBUT, New York,
Who Addressed the Convention Last Night.

"I will not treat this subject from the standpoint of the destructive criticisms made upon the Bible by its enemies, men who think themselves, and who are regarded by many as very learned, but I shall discuss the scriptures from the standpoint of the Sunday school scholar and teacher. Is the Bible the same today that it was twenty years ago? We must all agree that it is. It will continue to be the same.

"While there are some teachers who lay the book upon the dissecting table, the great majority of them study the book with the idea of learning something from it, which they are always able to do.

"The various sciences, which are supposed to attack the Bible and which are regarded as being in conflict with it, are not as stable as is the book. Science changes every day. What may be true, or what may be accepted as true in astronomy, or geology, or chemistry today, is torn down tomorrow by some new discovery by some man who is for the moment greater than all the rest.

"But the Bible has stood the test of ages. It was the same last year that it was last week, and was the same last week that it was yesterday; it was the same yesterday that it is today, and will be tomorrow, or next week, or one hundred years from now, or ages hence.

"The very fact that the Bible has been so much discoursed upon and so much preached about without changing is the best evidence to me that it is a holy and inspired work."

Immediately after the close of the address by Dr. Robertson, Mrs. S. M. Burbank delighted the audience with "The Better Life." Mrs. Burbank was in excellent voice, and received much applause.

The address of Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D.D., of New York, upon "The Teacher," was unusually good. In part, he said:

"It requires a good deal of patience and devotion to duty to attend a Sunday school fifty-two weeks in the year, and every year, to teach little children, who are sometimes disposed to be mischievous. But, notwithstanding this, we have good teachers, and I doubt if you could search the world over and obtain a better lot of teachers than you have now in your Sunday schools.

"But it requires more than patience and devotion to make a good teacher. There must be a soul behind the Sunday school teacher. There must be a soul that breathes and lives and dictates, and that is an influence toward perfection.

"Why can't we have a Sunday school phonograph, and let some good teacher speak words of encouragement and advice into it, and why can't we have some boy to turn the crank and have it speak to the scholars? Doubtless there would be a large audience present when first the phonograph began teaching the word of God, and some boy would take pleasure in turning the crank, and people would delight in hearing the thing talk, and some would like to hear their own voices reproduced in it, but it would all be curiosity.

"When the novelty of the thing wore away there would be no audience, no scholars. Suppose the crowds continued to attend, do you suppose that any scholar in that whole school would go out of the schoolroom better for having been preached to by lips of tin? Would anyone, even a little innocent, credulous child, take advice from a cylinder of wax?

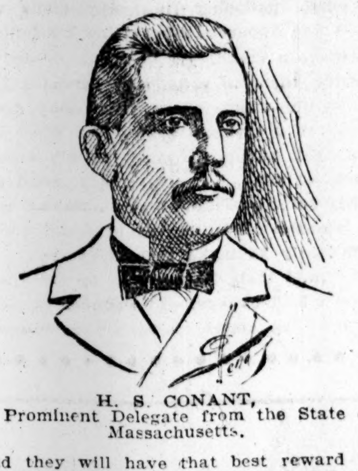
"No; what we need is a soul and a character that goes with it. A child can't believe a thing when the teacher does not, and a child will not take advice from a teacher who does not live up to the principles he tells of.

"When my children would come home from school years ago, when they were all young, I noticed that every day they would bring home a strap of books. It matters not whether they studied them, but every time they came home there were those books, and when they left in the morning they had their books with them. Now there is one book that every Sunday school scholar should take with him to church every Sunday, and he should bring it back when he returns to his home. I refer to the Bible. I am in the Sunday school leaflet business, as you know, and I prepare the lessons, but I tell you now that what we need is to abandon these things and to study the Bible itself.

"Some of you are of the opinion that the Bible is no longer a popular book, which reminds me of what a certain old auctioneer at home told me of. He said that he had never placed an old family Bible on sale without a feeling of sadness. He said that when he would hold one up there would be a smile pass over the faces of the crowd, and he did not think it was right. That old man told me that he had a whole library full of Bibles that he had bid in himself, because he could get no one else to buy them.

"I told him that the reason for this lack of demand for Bibles was that every one already had them, and you are going to agree with me. Do you know how many Bibles are published every year? There are no less than 10,000,000 Bibles placed on the market and disposed of by the book publishers. Does that show that the Bible is no longer popular? If the Bible was a scarce book and few had copies, they would be high in price, but they are cheap because we all have them, and it takes 10,000,000 copies annually to supply the demand. I want to impress those figures upon you—10,000,000—that is why I have repeated them so often.

"What do the Sunday school teachers get as a reward for their labors? They get a knowledge of the word of God that they could have obtained in no other manner; they acquire a strength of character and a beauty of soul that they would not have had without teaching the little children the gospel; they are rewarded by the love of their scholars, and the love of a child is the purest, sweetest thing on earth; and they will have that best reward of all when they can say: 'Here am I, O Lord, and those that Thou has given me.'"



H. S. CONANT,
A Prominent Delegate from the State of Massachusetts.

Owing to the late hour at the close of Dr. Hurlbut's address, the paper on "The Sunday School and Young People's Societies" was omitted. The report of the committee on house to house visitation which was to have been heard Thursday evening, was called up, and the report was read by the chairman, Hugh Cork.

The report was an oral one, and showed in a clear manner the necessity for united work in the growing effort to reach the masses through the medium of house visitation. That it was not only necessary that the work should be accomplished unitedly, but that in a city of great size it was necessary that it should be done all on the same day, so as to make the impression not only upon the individual, but upon the community as well.

Mr. Cork told of the wonderful work just accomplished in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., where hundreds of workers under the direction of the committee represented by Mr. Cork took in every portion of both cities with the result that hundreds were suddenly brought to Christ in a few hours. The report, while delivered impromptu by the chairman, was one of the most thorough and complete yet delivered at the convention, and an evident impression was made upon the large audience.

The night session was closed after a song, with prayer by Rev. Dr. Jones, of Baltimore.

IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT; REPORT BY C. A. MEIGS

It may not be known to all Sunday school and church workers that the home department and the Christian Endeavor movement were born to the church and the world the very same year.

But lack of knowledge does not change the truth, and the truth about this is that Father Clark and Father Duncan in the year 1881 sired a pair of moral and religious twin ideas which are both so strong and vigorous and helpful at eighteen years of age that it is difficult to tell which of the twain will, in the long run, prove the greater blessing to the church and the world.

It is true that Christian Endeavor was the smartest child of the two on its feet. It could run before Home Department could stand alone; and it was not only smart on its feet, but it was smart every other way. It was very precious and was so fully and completely developed that before it had reached its teens it got into a little religious flirtation with some of the leading denominations in the church and the first thing we knew a lot of them had married it, in haste, and changed its name!

But thank God Home Department lives in single blessedness still without change of name or purpose and is so absolutely unselfish and unsectarian that it can go into the homes of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists and all the rest of them, even including "the divided united brethren in Christ;" aye, more than that; it can even go into the homes of sinners and infidels with the open Bible in hand and behave itself so graciously that no one ever thinks of asking it what denomination it belongs to.

Is it only a temporary visitor or has it come to stay? My answer is that just so sure as the primary department of the Sunday school has come to stay, just so sure has the home department come to stay.

For the first dozen years of its life it came slowly. As compared with Christian Endeavor it was a weak and puny child. As soon as it was born Father Duncan held it up on its feet and tried to start it going. But it seemed to have weak ankles at first, so it clambered back into its cradle and staid and staid and staid.

Fortunately Father Duncan was a good nurse. He had faith in the child and thought it was surely worth raising, so he rocked the cradle and nourished the child on "the pure milk of the word." From time to time he called in some of his denominational friends to look at the baby, but some how they did not at first seem to recognize the worth of the child. They did not see the giant in it. For ten or more years the different denominations, as such, almost ignored it.

One day Father Duncan took the child, while it was still very young, to the International Sunday school convention and showed it to the executive committee and they all said: "Fine baby. Hope it will live," but they did not do anything to help it live.

Time moved on, as it always does. Baby grew a little and began to look more healthy. International Sunday school convention took another look at it, and this time it said: "Splendid baby. Hadn't we better adopt it?" But the executive committee looked wise, shook its head and said: "No, we had better not adopt it; but we will recommend it."

And they did.

Then, of course, the different state and provincial associations heard of the baby and took a look at it and they said: "What a grand baby! Look at the head on him! There is good hard sense in it! Look at his feet! Why he has 'religion in the soul' sure enough and they spelled it 's-o-l-e;' and just feel his pulse once. What a heart he has. Let us help nurse him; let us rock the cradle; let us adopt him as an association measure and push him to the front."

And they did.

Well, time moved on, as it always does, and so did the baby.

One day one of the "leading denominations" went out for a walk and so did the baby. They met each other in the road and Mr. Leading Denomination stopped and looked at the child; then stepped forth and said: "Who are you?" The child made answer:

"I am the son of Dr. W. A. Duncan, of Syracuse, N. Y. I am traveling through the country, not for my own health, but for the health of the churches and the Sunday schools. I advocate the open Bible in the home, the study of the regular Sunday school lesson every week in the home by persons who either cannot or will not attend the main school."

"What is your name?" asked Mr. L. D.

"My name is Home Department of the Sunday school."

"Well," said Mr. L. D., "you have a good name, you are good looking, and you are in a good business. Come along with me. We need you. I want to introduce you to our conference."

As that was just what the sturdy youth had long been waiting for, and hoping for, it went right along, and when the conference got a square look at him they saw the beauty of him, the power of him, and felt the need for him, and they said. "Let us adopt and recommend him, and urge our Sunday schools to use him, and send in reports of his work."

And they did.

And now let me give a little historical proof of the growing interest in the home department.

In December, 1896, there was not a Sunday school lesson quarterly in the wide, wide world which was printed for the special use of home department members, but now there are seven of them issued quarterly, and all within the past two years.

In June, 1896, one of our association field workers called on Messrs. W. A. Wilde & Co., of Boston, and suggested the publication of a home department quarterly. At first they hesitated and doubted the need for it, and feared to risk it. But the field worker persisted and insisted and finally and gracefully they yielded, and the first home department quarterly was issued by them and appeared in November, 1896, covering the lessons for the first quarter in 1897. There are now seven of them, and here is the list in full:

No. 1—W. A. Wilde & Co., dated January, 1897.

No. 2—Presbyterian board of publication.

No. 3—D. C. Cook Publishing Company.

No. 4—The Sunday school board of the Reformed church.

No. 5—The Cumberland Presbyterian publishing house.

No. 6—The Congregational Publishing Company.

No. 7—The Methodist Episcopal church, south, publishing house.

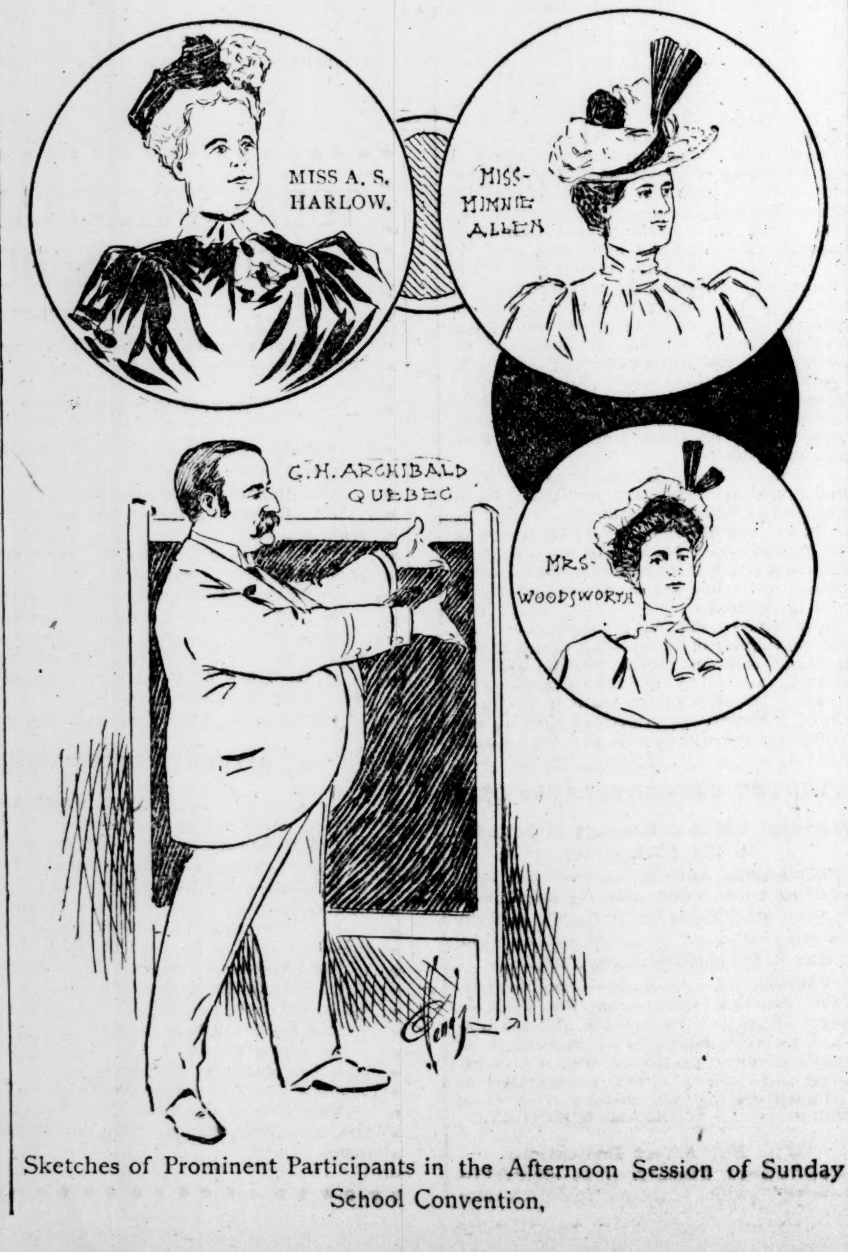
And still there are more to follow.

This is not intended as an advertisement of the above named publishers, but if it proves to be such they may congratulate themselves with the fact that "all things (even free ads) come to him who hustles while he waits."

Surely this proves a growing interest in home department work, and the statistics published by this convention will verify the assertion.

Long live the home department. I verily believe it is destined to do as much good in the world as its more lively and precocious twin sister, "Christian Endeavor"—by whatever name she may now be called.

CHARLES D. MEIGS,
Indianapolis, Ind.

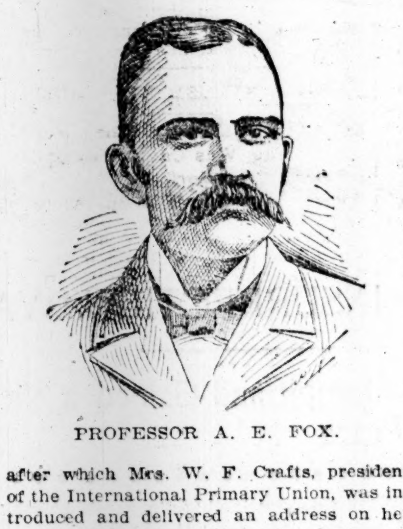


Sketches of Prominent Participants in the Afternoon Session of Sunday School Convention,

BUSY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reports Received from Prominent Workers Throughout the Country.

Yesterday afternoon's session was called to order at 2:45 o'clock by President Smith. There was a short song service, led by Charley D. Tillman, of Atlanta, after



PROFESSOR A. E. FOX.

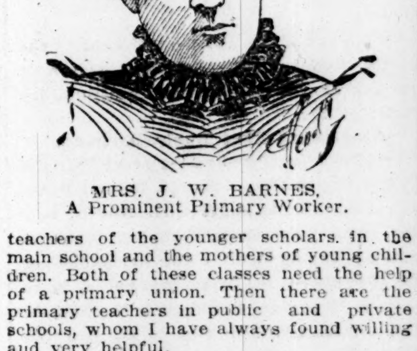
after which Mrs. W. F. Crafts, president of the International Primary Union, was introduced and delivered an address on her work. The address is given elsewhere.

Then followed the reports of the various primary unions over the country. Mrs. C. H. Woodworth, who represented the north, spoke as follows:

"The programme committee requested me to report on the work in seven states—Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. From the replies to my letters to the state secretaries I have tabulated as full a report as possible. Complete returns would represent the work in a more favorable light. The following extracts from the report seem worthy of special emphasis. Unions reported in the seven states named, 129. Total membership in five states, Maine and Massachusetts not reporting, 2,628. Largest membership reported, 1,200, by Pennsylvania. Largest membership in a single union, Philadelphia, 200. The Baltimore union reports 194 members, the Buffalo and Newark unions 150 each. Smallest membership in any one union reported, 8. Number of unions having libraries in six states, Maine not reporting, 11. Number of unions having lesson taught by paid teacher, 7. Number of unions having lesson taught by volunteers, 118. All the unions in Pennsylvania are reported as being engaged in child study. Several unions in Massachusetts and a few in Connecticut and New York are also giving special attention to this subject.

"One hundred and twenty unions in seven states, in which the population, according to the census of 1890, aggregates more than 17,000,000, is a good beginning, but is not a record to be satisfied with. Pennsylvania, the banner state, with her forty-four unions, undoubtedly believes as much in the expansion of primary work as the other states, where so much less is being done. The most is being accomplished along this line in those states which have primary superintendents or state secretaries. In states where no such officer is employed a greater responsibility rests upon individual workers and unions. The need of more and better unions is universally admitted. If without the best means for organizing and strengthening the work, the means available should be utilized intelligently and faithfully. The primary work of our Sunday schools is undoubtedly in the advance. This is because primary teachers are better organized than those of other grades. Through the influence of the primary unions in the north there has been a revolution in primary methods. At every state, county, town and city convention primary work is given prominence on the programme. The principles that the primary teachers are applying to their work are foundation principles and are so recognized by the teachers of other grades as well as by the superintendents of our schools. We need more primary unions, because wherever one is at work it is a power generator. How can we have more? Every member of every union should consider herself an organizer, and whenever she spends a day away from home on business or pleasure, she should do something to strengthen the primary union in that locality, if there is one; and if there is not, should do her very best to organize one there. Again, every union should consider each town and village within reach its special missionary field and act accordingly. These two means used in Christ's name, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, will accomplish wonders. All are not born organizers, but all may have the three most important requirements for success in this line, namely, disposition to work, persistence and consecration. Doubtless every delegate here could give examples of the success attending this missionary use of the power of individuals and unions. Within a month in an Indiana town of about 25,000 inhabitants a visitor from another state joined a local worker in a call for a first meeting to consider organizing a primary union. The local worker expected a very small attendance, as it was club day; the visitor was a little more sanguine. There were more than sixty present and a primary union was then and there enthusiastically organized without a dissenting vote.

"In the smaller towns the primary union missionary will find 'lack of numbers' urged as a reason why an organization is not practicable. This can always be answered by the statement that two will make a union. If there are but few primary teachers to take up the work, there are the teachers of the younger scholars in the main school and the mothers of young children. Both of these classes need the help of a primary union. Then there are the primary teachers in public and private schools, whom I have always found willing and very helpful.



MRS. J. W. BARNES,
A Prominent Primary Worker.

"In most towns, whether large or small, another reason urged against organizing a primary union is the lack of a competent teacher. If the foundation of the union is laid upon the principle that every member, without exception, is a pupil that can learn something from the weakest, and with the rule that every one ought to be a teacher, and with a teaching period short enough to give time for supplementary work before the lesson is taught and a conference after the lesson, the lack of a professional or experienced teacher can be made good. Where a spirit of self-sacrifice prevails, where love for the work is the ruling motive, and where unkind comparison and criticism have no place, there will enough teachers be found. What marvels of development have been seen in members who commenced with fear and trembling to give their primary unions their mite of teaching srtength! Out of their timidity and weakness have come courage and power. Many unions have accomplished so great a work in the spiritual development of their members because of the rule that every member in turn as far as practicable should teach or try to teach the lesson, that if this had been the only work accomplished by such unions their usefulness could not be questioned.

"A few years ago on a dark and gloomy day in the upper room of a large building in a great city, six primary teachers, feeling the imperative demand for help to do better work, were talking over their needs and weakness. The question of organizing a primary union was before them. Its inception and success required that each should agree to teach the lesson in her turn. There was a pause, each one feeling that she could not perform this service and that she could not give up the idea of a union. One seeking guidance in prayer raised her eyes, and at that instant the sun breaking through the heavy clouds lit up a motto hanging high on the wall, bringing out with glowing and startling distinctness the words, 'Saved to Serve.' 'See!' she cried. They looked, and in tears and with rejoicing accepted the yoke which had never been too hard to bear. 'Saved to Serve' from that day has been the motto of one of the best primary unions in the north. Inspired by this thought the members of this union have found the service of teaching the lesson a blessing, and heeding the admonition of that motto this union has avoided many dangerous rocks and quicksands and its members have enjoyed experiences which cannot be expressed."

The Work in the South.

Miss Minnie Allen, of Alabama, represented the south, and spoke as follows:

"After hearing the report just given, I regret today that our southland is behind in a work so important, progressive and profitable as primary unions. Nevertheless, it is true. We are just beginning to learn something about this great work.

"As a people we are slow to accept any new movement until we understand it thoroughly, but if convinced it is for the right, we are eager and willing to go forward. Several of the southern states, many of the Sunday schools and primary teachers know that primary unions will advance the cause of Christ, will inspire us to better service, so they, full of enthusiasm, have entered the intermediate primary unions. And, dear friends, we are moving forward in some states rapidly. Perhaps we have more difficulties to overcome than any other part of America, but by faith they will all pass away for 'tis the Lord's work we are doing. The work is carried on under great disadvantage, but is steadily moving forward.

"Louisiana, too, labors under many difficulties, but notwithstanding this, it has two unions and a chairman of primary work who is both enthusiastic and desires greater advancement.

"South Carolina, which has one of the oldest unions in the south, reports two unions, but no primary department nor section. Georgia also has two unions, but no state organization nor section.

"Alabama reported three unions at the Boston convention; now it numbers sixteen While some of these unions are necessarily small, others compare favorably with the most flourishing unions of America. In several we find the members giving their attention to child study, blackboard work and the most approved normal methods; in fact, they are doing everything to promote the advancement of primary work. Several counties have their own primary superintendents, so that this department of work occupies a prominent place in almost every district convention.

"Three southern states have organized primary edpartments. Five have superintendents or secretaries. The work of all these officers is voluntary. With few exceptions they are teachers, hence their time for active work is very limited.

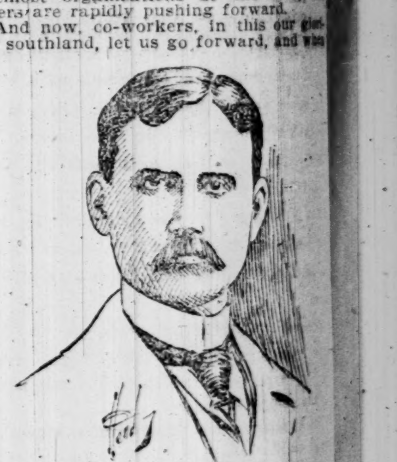
"Since the Boston convention Mrs. Crafts has visited several of the southern states. She is greatly beloved throughout the south; her coming among us has been productive of wonderful results, and her work is appreciated by all southern people. We all are grateful to the officers of the International Primary Union, and especially do we thank Mr. Black, our secretary, for his untiring efforts in our behalf. Mrs. Semelroth, too, has endeared herself to the entire southland.

"Since 1896 thirty-eight unions have been organized in the south, making a total of forty-two at the date of this convention.

"No reports have been received from Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas. I hope the representatives from these states will take note of this and see to it that their states become interested in this work and organize state primary departments before the next international convention.

"While the south as a whole is behind in this department of work we see that some parts stand side by side with the foremost organizations of the land, and others are rapidly pushing forward.

"And now, co-workers, in this our glorious southland, let us go forward, and when 1902 dawns, stand in the front line of Sunday school work.



REV. E. M. FERGUSSON,
Who Reported for the Committee on Statistics.

"Tennessee has advanced rapidly in primary work within the last year. Mrs. Bryner, of Illinois, was employed to visit all the cities of the state; she so interested primary teachers that ten unions have been organized with 200 members, and an average attendance of 150. This state has a primary secretary, and will no doubt soon be the leading southern state in primary work.

"Kentucky has not as many unions as Tennessee, but as a state is well advanced in this department of work, as evinced by its having a superintendent, a state primary department and five unions. This state, within the last three years, has had chautauqua meetings, where primary methods were taught.

"Florida is evry much interested in primary unions; has a state department, six co-unions and a wide-awake secretary. Our greatest difficulty is one that has been felt all over America to such an extent that summer schools for special training in primary Sunday school methods have been established in the north, the west and in Canada. We have in the south many earnest primary teachers who have not been educated to teach children, and are so conscious of their lack of training that they will not take part in union work. These teachers cannot avail themselves of the opportunities offered so far away, so the south must have a summer school and give special advantages to its primary Sunday school teachers.

"Two years ago the Alabama association gave the workers a summer school. This school gave courses in child study, blackboard work and practical methods, and the teachers in attendance received such help and enthusiasm that the effects are still felt."

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT BY GEORGE W. BAILEY

The amount pledged at Boston was $12,000 per annum, for three years, and the budget of expenses, including salaries of field workers, as adopted by the executive committee, amounted approximately to the same sum, although it was hoped that a very much larger amount would be available. The treasurer's account showed all bills paid up to the convention, with a balance of $108.41 in the treasury, leaving, however, the expenses of the convention, printing, etc., to be paid by the newly elected treasurer.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, a meeting of your finance committee was called, at which our lamented Brother Reynolds was present, and he expressed his belief that, in addition to the convention pledges, he could secure contributions amounting to $10,000 per annum, at least.

It was not expected that any of the pledges would be paid immediately, and your committee determined to borrow the amount required to pay the expenses of the convention and the current expenses of the work, not exceeding $2,000 at any one time. We also decided that the salaries of the field workers should be paid when due.

It was the 1st of July, and since very little could be accomplished in the way of collecting money during the summer months, the early days of September, only about two months after the adjournment of the convention, found our treasury overdrawn to a considerable sum, and by the 1st of November our indebtedness reached $2,127. On the 25th day of that month, a special meeting of the central executive committee, which included the members of the finance committee, was held in the private office of Mr. John Wanamaker, in New York city. At this meeting we enjoyed the valuable advice of Mr. Wanamaker, and we separated with a feeling of hopefulness, and a determination to secure the necessary means to carry our work forward.

Meetings and conferences were held in various cities by Mr. Reynolds, and by the 1st of June, 1897, our indebtedness was very materially reduced. Then followed the vacation months, and we again came to the 1st of September with a discouraging condition of the treasury, and before the end of the month, the strong arm, on which we had leaned with so much confidence, was palsied by death. Immediately after the precious dust of our brother had been laid away in its last resting place, an appeal, as strong as your chairman could frame it, was sent to the states and individuals whose pledges were over-due, and the responses were most encouraging, and I am sure you will approve the action of the finance committee in continuing the payment of Mr. Reynolds' salary to Mrs. Reynolds, up to January, 1898, or three months after he had ceased from his labors.

Up to February, 1898, we had been able to co-operate in the support of Mr. Hugh Cork, in his work in the northwest, but our financial condition was such, with great reluctance, we advised the chairman of the executive committee that retrenchment in some direction was imperative, upon which advice he generously relinquished the allowance of $50 per month for office rent, and arranged for the temporary employment of Mr. Cork by the state of Minnesota, although for a time his name continued upon our roll as an international field worker.

The hopeful words of Mr. Reynolds had much influence in connection with the Boston pledges. His quiet offer of assistance encouraged many of the delegates to largely increase the amount of their subscriptions; especially was this true of New York and New Jersey. Had his life been spared, we can easily believe that every one of these pledges would have been fulfilled in letter and spirit, but the "Lord took him," and we sought in vain for some one to take up the burden which fell from his shoulders.

A few states and provinces, appreciating the importance of the work, and the weight of our loss by the death of Mr. Reynolds, promptly came forward with substantial assistance, and in some instances adding very respectable sums to the amount pledged.

We have not reached the goal of our ambitions, but we have made some advance. For the triennum ending with the Boston convention our receipts amounted to $21,469, while our receipts to the credit of the general account for the past two years and ten months, reached the sum of $34,318, showing an increase of $12,849. To this should be added the amount of $1,048, for the support of Mr. Ikehara, and $3,700 received, on account of the memorial fund, making a total of $39,000, or very nearly double the amount received for the previous three years.

As may be inferred from what I have said, there have been times of discouragement, times when our limit of $2,000 had been reached, and additional obligations due, to the amount of several hundred dollars, and we have not always closely followed the injunction, to "take no thought for the morrow." Through it all, however, we have been sustained by the conscious leading of Him whose we are and whom we serve.

I am reminded of a pleasing incident: One beautiful morning in the early days of this month, Mr. Crosby entered my office, his face beaming with manifest pleasure. After his accustomed genial salutations, he exclaimed: "I am happy to report we are out of debt, and have a balance to our credit." My first impulse was to wire Mr. Jacobs at once, but upon further thought, decided not to do so, for fear the condition would prove to be only temporary, and that he would, in his enthusiasm for the cause, immediately employ another field worker or two, and, after all our effort, bring us up to this convention face to face with a debt.

We are profoundly thankful for the balance in our treasury at this time, but I am sure some of you will be surprised to learn that every dollar of this balance has been received since the beginning of the present month. If our income in April, 1898, had amounted to one-half of our income in April, 1899, Mr. Cork would have been re-employed and the salary of at least one of our field workers increased.

The convention is greatly indebted to our treasurer, Mr. William K. Crosby. I am sure that no one who is not familiar with all the circumstances can appreciate the draft upon his time and patience in the interest of the convention during the past three years.

As the time approached for Mr. Ikehara to enter upon his work in Japan, the question of his support engaged the serious attention of your committee. We had no authority whatever to expend the international funds in connection with this work, especially in view of the fact that we were at that time without sufficient names to pay fixed charges and current expenses, as mapped out by the executive committee in Boston. The few hundred dollars received in one-dollar subscriptions in St. Louis, in the interests of Japan, had all been expended in the preparation of Mr. Ikehara for his mission, and promised assistance was not received. However, the amount required to pay his traveling expenses to Japan and inaugurate the work was cheerfully advanced by one of our number. Happily, Rev. E. P. St. John and a few others took an active interest in securing contributions to this fund, which on the 20th inst., showed a deficit of $101.80. This amount we did not hesitate to charge against the general account, for the reason that two subscriptions to the Japan fund, made at Chautauqua in 1895, amounting to $500, were, upon earnest request of the committee and the consent of the subscribers, transferred to the credit of the general account, the committee having at that time found no one to take up the work in Japan.

Thus far our payments on this account have been confined to Mr. Ikehara's actual expenses, which, on an average amount to $50 per month.

I need not refer to the Reynolds memorial fund, further than to say that the amount in the hands of the treasurer has not been permanently invested, because of the difficulty in finding a satisfactory investment, paying a higher rate of interest than that which is paid by the bank in Wilmington, Del., where the money is deposited.

Your committee expresses the hope that some effort will be made at this convention by which this fund will be materially increased. My reference to the convention being out of debt does not apply here. We will never be able to pay our indebtedness to William Reynolds.

G. W. BAILEY, Chairman.
Philadelphia.

"A Rolling Stone Gathers No Moss."

This is merely another way of saying that careless men and women fail to get what is due them. Ordinarily the "moss" is construed to mean wealth or social position, learning or benefit of some kind, but the attainment of any of these depends upon health.

And health depends upon what? The condition of the blood, and but few realize this fact. You cannot be well when your blood is impure. Impurities of the blood clog every organ. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies by taking out the vicious elements and leaving the blood as it should be—the feeder of life.

Scrofula Bunches—"My baby was weak and delicate after scarlet fever. Skin was transparent and blue. Scrofula bunches came on his neck. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them completely and he is now strong." MRS. GEO. CLARK, 522 Chestnut Street, Lynn, Mass.

Inflammatory Rheumatism—"Two attacks of the grip left me with inflammatory rheumatism. Am 89 years old, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and I can climb stairs and walk anywhere." J. LOVELAND, 373 Fargo Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Catarrh Eczema "I suffered twelve years with catarrh, fifteen years with eczema. Tried different medicines and physicians with only temporary relief. Finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills patiently for six months and am entirely cured." P. J. BURR, U. S. Pension Office, Indianapolis, Ind.

After Fever—"Typhoid fever left my little girl very weak and thin and with no appetite. She is now fat and well and Hood's Sarsaparilla made her so. It cured my husband's rheumatism." MRS. CLINTON B. COPE, Buckingham Valley, Pa.

Indigestion—"I had sinking spells caused by weakness and indigestion, with palpitation of the heart when going up stairs. Physicians' prescriptions did no good but Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me permanently." MRS. ANDREW GRIESER, Defiance, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEGRO QUESTION IS SETTLED.

The Executive Committee Made Its Report at the Morning Session.

The executive committee of the international Sunday school convention to which was referred the question of negro representation in the convention presented a report at the morning session yesterday by the introduction of a resolution which was adopted.

The report of the executive committee was made necessary by the heated discussion of the negro problem which arose with the matter of naming delegates from different states on the nominating committee. For an hour interesting speeches were made on this subject Thursday, and at times it was with difficulty that Chairman Green preserved order in the hall.

The convention took no action on the matter, and allowed the question to be referred to the executive committee, but did not elect the negro delegate who had caused the discussion.

The report of the executive committee which gives the negroes a fifth vice pre-

Continued on Third Page.

The Best Prescription for Malaria
Chills and Fever is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

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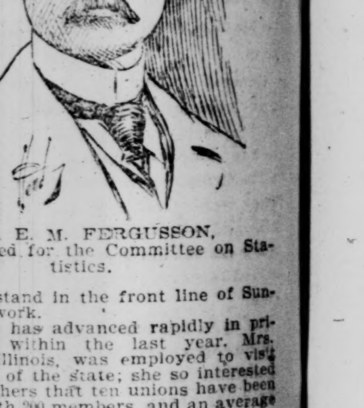

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attendance received such help
sm that the effects are still

UESTION IS SETTLED.

tive Committee Made Its rt at the Morning Session.

ive committee of the interna-
y school convention to which
the question of negro repre-
the convention presented a
morning session yesterday by
ion of a resolution which was

of the executive committee
ecessary by the heated discus-
he negro problem which
the matter of nam-
tes from different states
ominating committee. For
resting speeches were made on
Thursday, and at times it was
ty that Chairman Green pre-
in the hall.
tion took no action on the mat-
wed the question to be referred
utive committee, but did not
gro delegate who had caused
n.
of the executive committee
the negroes a fifth vice pres-

nued on Third Page.

GIRL'S SCREAMS SCARED NEGRO

Hisco Manuel, a Mulatto, Is in Sheriff's Hands

CHARGED WITH AN ATTEMPT

To Assault a Young Lady In Murray County.

ADMITS BREAKING INTO BEDROOM

But Says He Did So To See the Young Lady's Brother—Sheriff Starts to Jail at Spring Place with the Negro—No Threats of Lynching.

Dalton, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—Hisco Manuel, a mulatto negro of eighteen years, was arrested just above town today and jailed by Sheriff John M. Johnson, on the charge of attempt to assault. Last night at 11 o'clock the fifteen-year-old daughter of Captain William Brown, living in Murray county, just across the river from Tilton, felt something jar against her bed and awoke. She reached her hand to a table near the bed and struck a match.

She saw the negro and screamed and he fled. Posses hunted for him until 11 o'clock today, when John Perry caught him about a mile above Dalton.

The negro's tale was that he went into the room to awake the girl's younger brother to get him to go fishing, and stumbled against the bed. He owns to breaking out the cloth covering to the door and putting his hand inside and unlocking the door.

There is very little excitement, if any, here. At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Robinson, of Murray county, came to Dalton with a warrant for Manuel, and Sheriff Johnson delivered the prisoner, and Robinson left with him for Spring Place. Robinson stated that there is no excitement in Murray county and the general opinion in Dalton and Whitfield county seems to be to let the law take its course.

FOUND WITH SKULL FRACTURED.

It Is Supposed Mr. Carson Was Struck by a Train.

Helena, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—This morning about light Mr. J. R. N. Carson, a resident of this place, was found near the coal chute on the Georgia and Alabama railway, lying near the track, with his head very badly crushed and his skull fractured in three places. He was removed to his home and Drs. Frazier and Turner called in. They did everything possible to save his life, and he is still alive, though in a precarious condition. Mr. Carson was seen about 1 o'clock in the morning walking down the railroad track, and it is supposed he was struck by an outgoing freight train. Mr. Carson is agent here for the Cordele Ice Company.

HAWKINSVILLE CHAUTAUQUA.

Large Crowd at Opening—Confederate Memorial Services.

Hawkinsville, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—The Ocmulgee chautauqua opened here last evening. A large crowd attended the opening exercises, which were unusually good.

Memorial exercises were observed here today instead of the 26th. The Washington Rifles, from Sandersville, came over last evening and took part in the parade. They were the guests of the Pulaski Volunteers, who entertained them in their armory last evening after the exercises at the auditorium were over. Colonel M. F. Hatcher, of Macon, delivered the memorial address and was the recipient of many congratulations on the able address he made.

In a Receiver's Hands.

Social Circle, April 28.—(Special.)—Mr. J. D. Shepherd, one of the largest mrechants of this part of Georgia, was put in the hands of a receiver today. A. R. Stark was appointed temporary receiver.

Pond's Extract
(Avoid Substitutes)
Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and
Relieves Pain

EXECUTION IN SAVANNAH.

FRANK WRIGHT HANGED FOR MURDER OF HIS STEPSON.

Said He Was Drunk When He Committed the Crime and Had No Recollection of It.

Savannah, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—Frank Wright, who killed his stepson, Amos May, in a drunken fit on the night of February 13th, was executed in Chatham county jail this morning at 10:05 o'clock. His neck was broken by the fall, the heart ceased to beat in fifteen minutes, and at 10:37 the body was cut down.

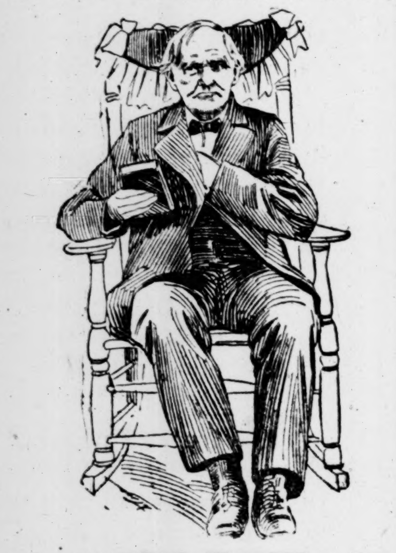
The execution was strictly private, even newspaper men being kept out of the cell in which the gallows is located, though they were allowed in the jail. Wright bade everybody goodby in a firm voice before he went to his death. He did not deny killing May, nor did he make any excuse, further than to say he must have been very drunk, as he had no recollection of it whatever. The negro was baptized in the jail and went to death declaring that he was going direct to heaven.

HE WAS AN OLD LANDMARK.

DEATH OF REV. SAMUEL C. MASTERS.

Represented DeKalb and Clayton Counties in the Legislature in the Fifties.

Rex, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—Rev. Samuel C. Masters, one of the old landmarks of this section of Georgia, died at his home in DeKalb county, some three miles east of this place, on the 25th instant. Mr. Masters was born in Anderson district, South Carolina, November 25, 1809, and lacked only seven months of being ninety years old at the time of his death. When quite a youth be came to Georgia, living a few years in the eastern part of the state; in about 1835 be settled in DeKalb county near Flat Shoals and a few years later he removed to Henry county to the place he lived the remainder of his life, about sixty years. He held the office of justice of the peace a few years and in 1843 he was elected to represent Henry couny in the legislature. He was again elected to the legislature in 1853, being the only democrat elected on his ticket in the county that year. He was intimate with many of the prominent men of that day, such men as Toombs, Stephens, Johnson, David J. Bailey, John E. Worrell, Hugh A. Haralson.



SAMUEL C. MASTERS.

In 1858 he was quite instrumental in having the county of Clayton created. He went to Milledgeville and worked hard for the measure. It was his desire to be cut off into the new county, but owing to the strong opposition by the Henry county member at that time he was retained in that county. However, at the next session of the legislature he was cut off into DeKalb county and in 1874 he was again elected to the legislature to represent that county and voted for Governor John B. Gordon for United States senator at his first election.

He probably survived all the members of the legislature of 1843 and but few if any of that of 1853 survive him. He was a firm, unswerving democrat all his life and never voted any other ticket. He always kept posted on the affairs of his state and country. Before the war he read such democratic papers as The Augusta Constitutionalist and Atlanta Intelligencer and since 1868 has been a constant subscriber and reader of The Constitution. He joined the Methodist Protestant church early in life and has been a minister of that church for sixty years. At the time of his death he was said to have been the oldest member of their conference. He has perhaps married more people and preached more funerals than any minister in Georgia, going far and near to perform those duties. He had a natural eloquence which together with his zealous exemplary Christian life attracted people to him and made them honor and respect him. He was indeed a true man in every relation of life. He was twice married. His last wife and a number of children by both marriages survive him, among them Mr. Henry T. Masters, a prominent citizen of Clayton county. The funeral services was conducted by Rev. Costley at the family burial ground near his old home.

A very large concourse of people attended to pay the last tribute of respect to this venerable model extraordinary old man.

Funeral of Colonel Hardaway.

Columbus, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—The funeral of Colonel Robert A. Hardaway this afternoon was largely attended and was impressive. The confederate veterans of the city attended in a body. There were many beautiful floral designs, and on the casket was a large confederate flag.

Mrs. Elizabeth Denson, Ball Play, Ala.

Ball Play, Ala., April 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Elizabeth Denson, the aged mother of ex-Congressman W. H. Denson, died here last night. Her remains were carried to Lafayette, Ala., for interment.

Mrs. W. S. Whaley, Athens, Ga.

Athens, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. S. Whalew died this morning at 11 o'clock, in this city, after a long illness. She was the daughter of the late Dr. William Stevens, of Charleston, S. C., and leaves a husband and three daughters. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon and the remains interred in Oconee cemetery.

His Hand Amputated.

West Point, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—Quite a painful accident occurred at the brick yard, operated about one mile from town, by Mr. N. B. McPherson. While cleaning out the mud mill the right hand of Mr. Buck McPherson was caught in the gear and mashed into a jelly, necessitating the amputation of the hand just above the wrist.

This is the second accident of a similar nature to occur here in the last ten days, the first being the loss of the hand by a negro who was performing the same function.

Subscribing to Community Mill.

Columbus, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—At an enthusiastic public meeting tonight $10,000 more of stock of the community cotton mill was subscribed. A total of $85,000 has been subscribed to date. When the local subscription amounts to $150,000, there is a guarantee that $75,000 of New England capital will be subscribed.

ODD FELLOWS OF MACON CELEBRATE

Eightieth Anniversary of Founding of the Order.

THEY GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT

Consisting of Songs, Speeches and Recitations.

INTERESTING CASE IN UNITED STATES COURT

County Sues a Lawyer To Recover Money He Holds—General News of Macon.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., April 28.—The Macon Odd Fellows celebrated the eightieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship at their hall last night in a highly interesting manner, in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. A very enjoyable programme was rendered, consisting of speeches, songs and recitations. That veteran Odd Fellow, Captain George R. Barker, presided. He has been in the Odd Fellows' harness forty-nine years.

Rev. W. E. Munford, so popularly known to the people of Georgia, delivered an eloquent address. Happy remarks were also made by George R. Barker, George W. Gantt and others.

Miss Mabel Mann won loud applause by her splendid recital of "Two Hundred and Fifty Degrees in Odd Fellowship."

Mr. Leighton Brown performed excellently on the piano.

One of the features of the entertainment was the string band composed of Leighton Brown, Fred Brown, Arthur Norman and Clarence Foster.

There are several lodges of Odd Fellows in Macon, and the members of the different lodges united last night in properly observing the eightieth anniversary of the order. The Odd Fellows have a handsome lodge room in Macon.

Interesting Case.

The United States court was engaged today in hearing the case of the county of Wilkinson versus Colonel John W. Lindsay, who is one of the ablest lawyers and most popular men in Wilkinson. It is a suit for the recovery of about $6,400 which the county alleges belongs to it, but Colonel Lindsay is said to be wrongfully holding and claiming the same as rightfully his. Colonel Lindsay represented the county of Wilkinson in the collection of certain taxes due it by the Central railroad during the receivership of the road. Colonel Lindsay retained a certain part of the taxes collected as his fee or commission. The county says he retained $6,384 more than he had the right to do. Colonel Lindsay declares that he had a contract with the county, through its commissioners, for every cent he has retained. The Central railroad was in the hands of a receiver and in the United States court at the time Colonel Lindsay was representing the county in the collection of the taxes, and the present case has taken the form of a rule for the defendant to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The scope of Colonel Lindsay's contract is one of the points of the case. The county of Wilkinson is represented by J. W. Preston and Marion Erwin, of Macon, and Dessau, Bartlett & Ellis, and Colonel Chambers represents Colonel Lindsay. The hearing was continued until tomorrow. The impression in the courthouse today was that the county has failed to make out its case. The court rather intimated this today during the hearing.

The Immunes Anxious.

Colonel Ray's immunes are anxious for May 2d to come, the day on which they expect to be mustered out of the service of the government. It will take hard work, however, for the regiment to be ready for mustering out on Tuesday next. The paymasters are here. Each private will receive four months' pay, together with his travel and ration money. This will give each man about $125, while the sergeants, corporals and others will get larger sums.

The captains of the companies are entitled to four months' pay, but will receive only two. The pay for the other two months will be held until everything for which they are responsible is accounted for. The men have lost many articles since they left Macon last year and as these are in charge of the captains they are made to pay for them. They collect the money from the men, but it will take them several weeks to get the final amount.

Since coming to Macon the general health of the regiment has improved and the boys are in much better spirits than when they first came.

Colonel Ray has been ordered to report to Manila as soon as his command is mustered out and it is expected he will leave here Tuesday night for San Francisco and take the first transport out.

Lieutenant Young, of the immunes, has been commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army, and will not report here to be mustered out. The drills have been dispensed with and the regiment drilled together for the last time last Friday morning, when they were reviewed on the streets by Colonel Ray.

Debate at Mercer.

There was a large audience at the chapel of Mercer university tonight in attendance on the debate between members of the Phi Delta and Ciceronian literary societies of Mercer. The occasion was the annual contest for the ready-speakers' medal, offered by Mr. Will D. Upshaw. Each speaker was given the subject on which he spoke only ten minutes before he commenced speaking, and was allowed only ten minutes for preparation. Messrs. George, Sammons, Taylor, Sims and Dennis represented the Ciceronian Society, and Messrs. Harling, Bacon, Carmichael, Fowler and Lawson represented the Phi Delta Society. The young ladies of Wesleyan Female college attended in a body.

Funeral of Mrs. McKenna.

The funeral services of Mrs. McKenna were held this morning at 9 o'clock from St. Josepher's Catholic church, and were largely attended, for the deceased was held in high esteem by all who knew her. The services were very impressive. A long procession of mourners followed the body to the grave, where it was laid to rest by the pallbearers, Messrs. E. J. Burke, J. Foley, Pat Ward, James Cassidy, John Grtham, J. R. Sanders, M. J. Meath, Ed Huthnance.

Sons of Veterans.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans met tonight in the city court room for the purpose of making preparations to attend the big reunion to be held at Charleston. Mr. Minter Wimberly, president of the Bibb county Sons of Veterans, presided. The Bibb sons will send a good delegation to the Charleston reunion. There are only two hundred members of the Bibb county Sons of Veterans.

Mrs. Clancy Dead.

The many friends of Mr. J. E. Clancy will regret to hear of his death. He was engaged for quite a while in the clothing business at Macon and was highly respected by all who knew him. The remains have been taken to Darien for burial.

Primitive Baptists.

A general meeting of Primitive Baptists is being held here, and there is a large attendance from throughout the state and elsewhere. Among some of the prominent ministers here are Elder Golden, of North Carolina, and Rev. W. C. Cleveland, of Culloden. Much interest is being manifested in the meeting.

Burial of a Young Girl.

The funeral services of Annie May Searcy, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Searcy, were held this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock from the residence of the parents on Orange street. Rev. Mr. Judd, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. S. Budd, Polhill Wheeler, Richard Findlay and Hope Polhill. The interment was at Riverside.

Georgia Fruit Growers.

The Georgia Fruit Growers' Association will meet in Macon at the Brown house on next Wednesday and a large attendance is particularly desired by the president, Colonel D. M. Hughes. Matters of great importance to the fruit growers of Georgia will be discussed.

SHELBY MYRICK AT FORSYTH.

He Delivered the Memorial Address There Last Wednesday.

Forsyth, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—The people of Forsyth memorialized the thirty-fourth anniversary of the death of the confederacy last Wednesday. Gathered about the graves of the two hundred and odd confederate heroes, who are sleeping the last sleep in our cemetery, were several hundred southern men, women and children paying humble, but since tribute to the dead.

Nature was kind to the lovers of truth and bravery who gathered there on the occasion. Not a dark cloud overspread them; the skies were perfect as the heroes whom this gathering honored.

An evidence of the fact that our love for the fallen heroes of the confederacy is not diminishing, but is increasing, was furnished by one of the largest crowds that ever gathered her on a like occasion. This shows that southern people never tire of hearing recounted the deeds of the bravest people who ever lived or died for any cause.

The superb address of Mr. Shelby Myrick, the orator of the occasion, coupled with the hearty applause with which it was received by the gathered crowd, in common, goes to tell of the patriotism in the hearts of the sons of confederate veterans and the appreciation of their patriotism by the surviving veterans.

OBJECTION TO THE NEW RULE.

That Railroads Have Made in Regard to Soldiers.

Savannah, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—The railroads running out of Savannah have adopted some new rules with reference to the transportation of soldiers at half rate, the most important of which is that the bearer of the ticket must be in uniform or the ticket is no good. The men are complaining because many of them want to throw aside their old and dirty togs. The merchants of Savannah complain also that the new rules work to a disadvantage for them. The tickets now are stamped across the face "not good unless bearer is in uniform." This, say the merchants, takes away a good deal of trade from this city. There are many members of the different commands who would like to buy their clothes here, but they do not feel that they could carry them away under their arms or in valises, and stick to the blue uniforms they have worn for several months.

ELDERS KILLED BY MACHINERY.

Was Oiling a Shaft When His Clothing Was Caught by It.

Rome, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—James Elders, an employee in the shops of the O'Neill Manufacturing Company, was caught on the main shaft that propels half a hundred machines and hurled to death Thursday morning. One of Elders's duties is to oil the machinery. He had completed his task with the exception of oiling a journal on the shaft. To do so he had to go outside the building and climb up a ladder. The shaft projected about three feet and makes 225 revolutions per minute. In some manner Elders's loose blouse became entangled on the shaft. In a breath he was whirled about three times, then hurled with headlong force against the corner of the building, twenty-five feet away. When assistance reached him Elders was dead. His side was crushed in fearfully, his arms broken in half a dozen places and the left shoulder blade was protruding from the flesh.

Elders was twenty-three years of age and leaves a young wife and baby. He was an honest, hard-working fellow and had been with the O'Neill's three years. No blame can attach to any one for the accident.

IN THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

Only Three Bills Introduced Yesterday—Review of Cadets.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 28.—(Special.)—Today was more consumed in talking in the legislature than any before. Only three bills were introduced and they were of minor importance. The house passed a libel bill, which prohibits the publication of libelous articles unless the full name of the person meant is given or of anonymous communications. Most of the day was consumed in fighting the bill, but it prevailed.

The senate passed the day discussing school matters and the litigated Pensacola water front.

Both houses adjourned at noon and 100 cadets from the State Agricultural college were reviewed by the governor, cabinet and legislature during the afternoon.

Alabama Diocesan Convention.

Anniston, Ala., April 28.—(Special.)—The annual council of the Alabama diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, will begin in this city on Tuesday, May 2d, instead of Friday, May 5th, as previously reported, and will be in session several days. Eighty to one hundred delegates will be in attendance.

Seizing Cigars in Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala., April 28.—(Special.)—United States revenue officers made inspection of all cigars in Gadsden today, looking for fraudulent stamps. About five thousand cigars were condemned.

Postoffice Robbed.

Lawrence, Ala., April 28.—(Special.)—Robbers broke in the postoffice at this place last night and secured a considerable amount of stamps and money.

Tison Placed Under Bond.

Nashville, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—A. P. Tison, the white man who killed the negro, Tom Bryant, at Heartpine, last Saturday, had his preliminary hearing here today before Justice Turner, and was bound over to the superior court for manslaughter in the sum of $1,500. The people are in sympathy with Tison, as he is a good man, and the negro undoubtedly provoked the killing.

Transports Sail for Manila.

San Francisco, April 28.—The United States transport steamers Senator and Ohio sailed today for the Philippines via Honolulu. The vessels bear the Thirteenth United States infantry and several hundred recruits for service in the Philippines, besides carrying hundreds of tons of machinery and supplies for the army and navy.

Articles of Incorporation.

Denver, Col., April 28.—Articles of incorporation of the American Smelting and Refining Company were filed with the secretary of state today. The capital stock is $65,000,000.

SOCIETY ELECTED A NEW PRESIDENT

Second Day of Colonial Dames in Convention at Savannah.

ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS

Mrs. W. W. Gordon Declined Re-election as President.

MRS. J. J. WILDER, OF SAVANNAH, ELECTED

Rest of the Officers Were Chosen. Some Changes Made in the By-Laws of the Society.

Savannah, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—The second day's session of the annual meeting of the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames was begun this morning at the Low residence. Reports were heard from several committees and the election of officers occurred. There were some changes made in the by-laws of the order. The chief interest lay, of course, in the election of officers for the next twelve months.

Great pressure was brought to bear upon Mrs. W. W. Gordon to accept the presidency once more but she declined. Mrs. Gordon has been at the head of the order so long that it was especially trying upon the other members of society to let her retire this year, even at her urgent request. She was so positive in her declination that she would not accept, however, that it was seen some one else would have to be chosen. Resolutions of regret at her inability to continue longer at the head of the society of this state were presented by Mrs. W. G. Charleton and passed.

The officers chosen were: President, Mrs. J. J. Wilder, Savannah; first vice president, Mrs. Annie J. Waring, Savannah; second vice president, Mrs. Joseph L. Lamar, Augusta; honorary vice president, Mrs. H. C. White, Athens; board of managers, Mrs. W. G. Charlton, Mrs. William Garrard, Mrs. T. F. Screven, Mrs. L. G. Young and Miss Mary Ellis, of Savannah, and Mrs. F. H. Miller, of Augusta. These ladies will serve on the board for three years.

The board selects its own officers and these will be chosen tomorrow. The present officers are: Recording secretary, Mrs. Edward Karow; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert Billington; historian, Miss Benning, of Columbus; registrar, Mrs. Orme, of Atlanta; treasurer, Mrs. W. G. Charlton.

The past year has been a very important one with the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames. They have raised two monuments since the last meeting, one to commemorate the spot where Tonde's famous tavern stood, and the other to honor the memory of Tomochichi.

ALABAMA W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Large Number of Delegates Attend at Selma.

Selma, Ala., April 28.—(Special.)—The Alabama Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in annual convention in the Young Men's Christian Association building in this city today. A large number of delegates from all portions of the state are in attendance. The convention was called to order by Mrs. M. L. Spincer, of Birmingham, and was opened with devotional exercises. Committees were appointed on credentials, publication and finance. Mrs. Anna R. Elder, superintendent; Mrs. J. D. Hambleton, health, and Mrs. Cornelia Renfroe, scientific temperance instruction, each made reports of unusual interest, covering the work of the year in their respective departments.

Tonight a splendid meeting was held in the First Baptist church. Addresses of welcome were made by Dr. A. J. Dyckerson, for the clergy; Dr. W. W. Harper, for the Young Men's Christian Association; Mayor-elect A. L. McLeod, for the city, and by Miss Agnes Young, for the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. John White, of Birmingham, responded in behalf of the delegates. An enthusiastic report by Miss Tutwiler, of Livingston, and Mrs. Bilheimer, of Birmingham, closed the meeting. The convention will continue through Sunday.

MOVING THE NEW COUNTY SEAT

Officers Leaving Jacksonville, Ala., and Coming to Anniston.

Anniston, Ala., April 28.—(Special.)—County officials are deserting the old courthouse at Jacksonville and seeking quarters in Anniston, the new and hustling capital of Calhoun county. Rooms and vaults have been secured in the Anniston City Land Company, near the union depot, until the new courthouse is built, and are now being changed about and got in shape for the county officials. The office of Captain W. M. Haines, the register in chancery, was moved yesterday, and Hon. E. F. Crook, judge of probate, moved today. The other officials will follow Monday. The county commissioners will meet here Monday and arrange for the erection of a courthouse in Anniston. There is already a spirited contest on between friends of rival sites. The spring term of circuit court was to have begun this week, but owing to the confusion incident to the change and the feeling engendered by the heated election, Judge Brewer thought it best to adjourn court for the term, which he did. A special term may be held later.

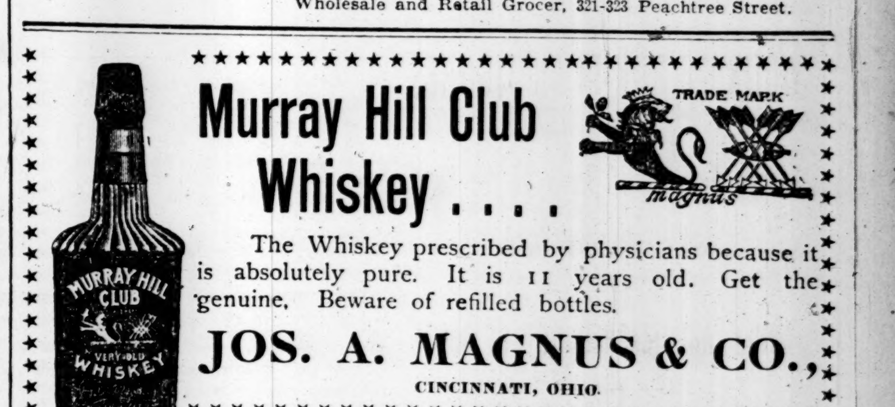
ANNISTON'S CITY OFFICERS.

Their Election Thursday Night by the City Council.

Anniston, Ala., April 28.—(Special.)—At the regular biennial election of city officers by the mayor and board of aldermen last night the following state, made at a caucus the night before, went through without a hitch:

General George T. Anderson, clerk and tax assessor; Charles L. Quinn, tax collector; P. B. B. Brown, treasurer; Fred L. Blackmon, attorney; Dr. W. A. Smith, physician; J. M. Prather, chief of police; George Bell, warden; W. C. LeGrand, J. C. Hamilton, F. C. Bryan, W. D. Hayes, C. B. Ragsdale and H. C. Bates, patrolmen; J. A. Summers, cemetery sexton; Michael Lahey, street overseer; W. H. McElroy, mayor pro tem. It was a unanimous re-election in nearly every instance, the exceptions being in the cases of J. C. Hamilton, who had been warden, and was added to the police force, and George Bell, a new man, elected warden. Thomas E. Kilby was made chairman of the finance committee; G. E. W. Robertson, public buildings; W. H. McKleroy, streets; L. E. Titch, judiciary; J. H. Castleberry, fire department; O. Z. Henderson, police; M. Markstein, sanitation; W. H. McKleroy, cemetery; W. O. Ward, water and lights.

Farlinger's Condiment Department.
Crosse & Blackwell's Walnut Catsup....35c
Blue Point Catsup, pts.. .. ..25c
Gordon & Dillworth's Catsup, pts.. .. ..25c
Ritter's Catsup, pts.. .. ..25c
Ritter's Pure Catsup, half pints 15c
Pride of England Catsup, half pints .. 10c
Faust's Oyster Cocktail Catsup, ½ pts....25c
French Bordeaux prepared Mustard, per jar.. .. ..25c
Imported German Mustard, per jar.. ....25c
Boyle's Celery Mustard, per jar.. .. .. ..25c
Boyle's Horse Radish Mustard, per jar..25c
Boyle's English Sandwich Mustard, per jar.. .. ..25c
Dodson & Brann's French Mustard, per jar, 10c 20c.. .. ..25c
Bengal Club Chutney, half pints.. .. .. ..30c
Bengal Club Chutney, pints.. .. ..60c
Essence of Anchovies, per bottle.. .. ..50c
Mayonnaise Salad Dressing.. .. ..25c
Royal Salad Dressing, small.. .. ..25c
Royal Salad Dressing, large.. .. ..50c
Yacht Club Salad Dressing, small.. .. ....30c
Yacht Club Salad Dressing, large 55c
Dunkley's Celery Salad, per jar.. .. .. ..35c
German Salad, per jar.. .. ..25c
Dunkley's Chop Celery.. .. ..35c
Dunkley's Celery Pickles.. .. ..35c
Dunkley's Celery, 2 pound tins.. .. ..25c
Genuine Horse Radish, small.. .. ..10c
Genuine Horse Radish, large.. .. ..20c
Chilli Sauce, small.. .. ..25c
Chilli Sauce, large.. .. ..40c
Tobasco Pepper Sauce.. .. ..50c
Special attention to country orders.
A. W. FARLINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 321-323 Peachtree Street.



Murray Hill Club Whiskey....
The Whiskey prescribed by physicians because it is absolutely pure. It is 11 years old. Get the genuine. Beware of refilled bottles.
JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS HAVE BUSY DAY

Continued from Second Page.

ident, a member at large of the executive committee and a member at large of the nominating committee, follows:

"The executive committee, to which were referred certain questions of representation, having considered the same, herewith present the following report:

"1. Inasmuch as, under the auspices of this committee, work has been begun among the colored people of several states, resulting in organizations of their own, we advise that upon nomination of the colored delegates to the convention, there be elected a fifth vice president, and a member at large of the executive committee and of the nominating committee.

"2. It is the sense of the executive committee that the composition of the state, provincial or territorial delegation in the international convention is to be determined by each state, province or territory, and is not a matter of proper action on the part of this committee."

When this report was adopted by the convention Dr. Jacobs arose and, motioning the audience to silence, said, "Unanimity. The doxology is now in order. Let us arise and sing the Doxology." The old hymn was sung with a vim, and the question that looked like a stumbling block to the convention was settled amicably.

The morning session of the convention was called to order by the president, Hoke Smith, promptly at 9 o'clock.

The devotional service of Bible reading was led by the Rev. J. William Jones, of Virginia, and consumed about an hour's time. Short talks, prayers and scriptural quotations were given by the members of the audience, and the song service was led by Professor Davis.

The first order of business taken up by the morning session was the report of the home department, passed over from the session Thursday afternoon. The report of the home department was read by Dr. Duncan.

At the conclusion of this report a further report on the home department was read by Charles E. Meigs, of Indiana. This report is given in full.

The report of the chairman of the finance committee was then in order, and it was read by Mr. Myers, as the chairman of that committee had been called home by a telegram announcing a death in his family. The report is given in full elsewhere.

All of the reports of the various committees were adopted without a dissenting voice. The matter of raising money for the next three years was then taken up.

Treasurer's Report.

The report of Treasurer W. K. Crosby was one of the most interesting papers read at the morning session. It was as follows:

Receipts from—	
Alabama	$ 300 00
Arizona	68 00
Arkansas	97 50
Southern California and Northern California	461 00
Colorado	53 80
Idaho	5 20
Connecticut	240 00
District of Columbia	335 00
Delaware	760 00
Florida	105 91
Georgia	302 15
Illinois	4,055 00
Mississippi	165 00
Indiana	525 00
Iowa	220 00
Kansas	352 00
Kentucky	175 00
Louisiana	365 00
Maine	150 00
Maryland	170 00
Massachusetts	1,665 00
Michigan	915 00
Minnesota	1,465 35
Missouri	566 00
Montana	332 50
Nebraska	75 00
New Hampshire	454 00
New Mexico	28 60
New Jersey	5,314 00
New York	2,570 00
North Carolina	187 23
North Dakota	96 67
Ohio	606 66
Oregon	82 00
Pennsylvania	7,123 75
Rhode Island	586 60
South Carolina	341 15
Tennessee	313 00
Texas	125 00
Utah	35 00
Vermont	86 62
Virginia	325 00
Washington	63 00
West Virginia	165 00
Wisconsin	86 95
Ontario	971 00
Quebec	302 00
New Brunswick	238 00
Nova Scotia	125 00
Prince Edward Island	125 00
Newfoundland	52 50
Miscellaneous	240 60
Total	$34,398 14
Total expenditures	$30,842 80
Balance	$ 3,555 34
Received from states and provinces	$21,836 79
Received from individuals	12,340 75
Balance from last treasurer	108 41
Miscellaneous sources	112 19
Total	$34,398 19

WILLIAM K. CROSBY, Treasurer.
Wilmington, Del., April 15, 1899.

Japan Fund 1896-1899.

Received from—	
L. H. Biglow, July, 1896	$ 27 50
District of Columbia	1 00
Illinois	419 60
Indiana	106 10
Iowa	1 00
Massachusetts	232 00
Kansas	3 00
Maryland	1 00
New Jersey	9 00
Chio	4 00
Rhode Island	4 00
Virginia	25 00
New Brunswick	6 00
Montreal—G. H. Archibald	50 00
Steamer Catalonia	51 15
A friend	4 00
Missouri—Mrs. J. A. Linville	5 00
	$ 946 65
Transferred from general account	101 80
Total	$ 1,048 45
Paid T. C. Ikehara	$ 1,048 45
Received after report was made up	$ 67 25
Balance on hand	$ 67 25

Lesson Committee Reports.

Balance on hand	$ 29 53
Sunday School Times	241 22
Lutheran Publication Society	120 65
W. A. Wilde & Co.	120 65
Methodist Book concern	360 28
Methodist Protestant Board of Publication	36 68
Christian Science Publishing Company	24 54
Sunday School Union of A. M. E. church	36 80
Fleming H. Revell	73 68
Brethren Publishing Company	24 54
S. S. Board of Southern Baptist convention	24 54
Publishing house of M. E. church, south	180 92
David C. Cook	241 22
German Publishing house of Reformed church	11 09
Standard Publishing Company	36 68
United Brethren Publishing House	147 27
American Baptist Publication Society	183 08
Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House	49 14
Congregational Publishing Society, Boston	120 85
Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto	97 39
United Society of Christian Endeavor	22 25
Presbyterian Board of Publication	180 92
Reformed Church Publication Board	24 54
American Sunday School Union	98 26
Reformed Church Publishing House	6 23
Total	$2,492 95

EXPENDITURES.

Meeting in Boston, ten members present	$ 555 03
Meeting in Philadelphia, thirteen members present	591 40
Meeting in Washington, fifteen members present	712 81
Meeting in Chicago, eleven members present	568 01
Paid treasurer for postage, etc	7 00
Total expenditures	2,434 25
Balance	$ 58 70

Reynolds Memorial Fund Receipts.

Alabama	$ 26 50
Connecticut	10 00
District of Columbia	50 85
Delaware	125 00
Illinois	713 35
Indiana	97 50
Iowa	5 00
Kansas	126 50
Kentucky	10 00
Massachusetts	215 00
Missouri	295 50
Montana	10 00
Michigan	10 00
New York	396 50
New Jersey	91 00
New Hampshire	20 00
North Dakota	10 00
Ohio	75 00
Pennsylvania	1,334 32
Vermont	10 00
Ontario	10 00
Quebec	24 00
New Brunswick	10 00
Newfoundland, S. S. Association	44 00
Bermuda	10 00
Interest on fund to April 1, 1899	130 50
Total receipts	$3,810 02

EXPENDITURES.

Printing, postage as per bills rendered	$ 53 63
Interest paid Mrs. Reynolds	121 10
Returned to Mrs. Reynolds as per request of Mrs. D. L. Moody, the amount of Mrs. Moody's contribution	200 00
Total	$ 374 73
Balance	3,435 29
Notes held by the treasurer	235 00
Cash in bank at 4 per cent interest	3,200 29
Total	$3,435 29

SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS.

Representatives of a Number of Prominent Firms Are Attending the Convention.

The interest of the convention has been greatly enlivened by representatives of the various Sunday school periodicals and publishing companies throughout America.

Notably among these are found Allen H. Wilde, representing W. A. Wilde & Co., of Boston and Chicago. Their publications are among the best known in this country and the manner in which Mr. Wilde is meeting the various delegates at the convention shows that he is looking carefully after the interests of his house.

The Western Book Concern, represented by Rev. W. E. Grose, has the largest and most complete display of Sunday school maps and supplies at the convention.

The Methodist Book Concern is not only the oldest, but the largest religious publishing house in the United States; an institution owned by the church, the profit of which is used for the superannuated and worn-out preachers. The principal headquarters are at New York and Cincinnati, but they have publishing houses in Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Denver, and book stores in all the largest cities in the country. They have a catalogue of several thousand of their publications, but deal extensively in the produc-

Continued on Fifth Page.

SEARCH FOR DEAD BODIES STILL GOES ON AT KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

So Far Nearly Fifty Corpses Have Been Taken from Buildings Torn to Pieces by the Storm.

WOUNDED RUN IN BIG FIGURES

Houses Were Carried Away by the Swift and Destructive Wind.

EOPLE ARE MASHED OUT OF SHAPE

The Town Is Damaged Up in the Thousands and the Survivors Are Now Depending Upon the Charity of the Public.

Kirksville, Mo., April 28.—As a result of the tornado that swept through the eastern portion of this city yesterday evening, demolishing half of the residences and other buildings, 200 families are homeless, and nearly fifty dead bodies and seventy injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured will die.

Although rescuers have been searching the ruins ever since the storm spent its fury, many are still missing, and it is thought that a considerable number of the unfortunates were consumed in the flames that broke out soon after the storm had ceased.

The work of rescue continues, but it may be days before the total number of victims is known.

As far as known the names of the dead and injured are as follows:

The death list:

MRS. HENRY BILLINGTON.
MRS. A. R. BOWMAN.
THEO. BRIGHAM, ex-merchant.
MISS LENA BROWN, of Moberly.
MISS MARY RORABAUGH.
CHILD OF REV. ALBERT BARR.
SETH FEATHER, eight-year-old boy.
MRS. W. W. GREEN.
A. J. GLASSEE and WIFE.
J. A. GLASSEE and WIFE.
MRS. LOU MITCHELL.
HARRY MITCHELL.
DR. W. B. HOWELLS, osteopath.
J. B. LARKIN, retired merchant.
THREE CHILDREN of Henry Lowe.
MRS. JOHN MAHAFFEY, SR.
MRS. JOHN T. MAHAFFEY.
CHILD OF J. T. MAHAFFEY.
MOTHER and NIECE of J. T. Miller.
MISS ORA MILLAN, of Woodland, Mo.
MRS. BLUE PANSCHOTT and BABY.
MRS. H. K. SHERBURNE.
SAMUEL WEAVER, ex-contractor.
MISS LEONA WHALEY.
DR. WHEELER.
MRS. JOE WOOD.
MRS. CAL LITTLE.
FRANKLIN M'CLAY, WIFE and DAUGHTER.
MISS CORA MILLER.
J. K. ANDERSON.
DR. NILLINGS.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
MRS. ELLIOTT.
MISS BESSIE GREEN.
C. A. GIBBS.
MRS. C. A. GIBBS.
MRS. HEAMAN.
MRS. ANNA MILLER.
JOHN C. WEAVER.
JOSEPH WOODS.
MRS. WOODS.

The severely injured as reported are: Miss Della White, Mrs. Peck, fatal; Cal Little's niece, fatal; W. R. Park, Mrs. Theo Brigham, legs and chest crushed; Robert Millay, Miss Weaver, Mrs. Oliput, Miss Moss, fatal, broken back; John B. Kirk and wife, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. D. D. Feathers, Elmer Dennison and wife, Cal Little and wife, serious; Herman K. Sherbourne, head injured; O. H. Beeman's child, Mrs. P. Hill, leg broken and otherwise crushed; John Condor, slightly; Oscar Ingold and brother, Mrs. W. B. Howell and child, dangerous; Norman Yankee, of Sedalia; Mrs. W. H. Vincent, Mrs. Ella Weaver, both legs broken; Daniel McGonigle, John T. Mahaffey's daughter, Ben A. Bowman's daughter, T. J. Miller and whole family injured, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, serious; Mrs. Munson, V. B. Brigham, serious; Stella Weaver, Joe Weaver, George Weaver, Ella Weaver, M. A. Romijue, Price Romijue, H. E. Myers, Miss Cupp, J. E. Ashcorth, J. W. Brown, Mrs. Lula Byrnes, M. Sheny and wife, Mrs. Clem, Thomas Dinsmore and wife, Mrs. Wheeler Douglass, Charles Douglass and sons, Mrs. J. D. Hobson, J. B. Kirk, Willis Kellogg, Hollis Kellogg, C. Kellogg, Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Dr. Howell, Mrs. Rowe and Daughter, D. S. Kraggs, P. B. Warren, Mrs. O. Miller and child, Mrs. N. Johnson, Mrs. Sarah Redger, Mrs. Belle Mahaffey, I. Coonfield and wife, Albert Whaley, Mrs. M. F. Hernan.

The tornado struck the city last evening when most of the residents were at supper, cutting a clean path one mile long and 600 feet wide through the residence section and leaving death and destruction in its wake. Buildings were demolished or twisted apart and scattered to the four winds.

The wind played many pranks, and there some miraculous escapes. J. T. Coonfield and his family were eating supper when the tornado struck their home. The house was picked up, carried across a slough and dumped up against a hill. The building was not completely wrecked, and the family escaped without anything worse than a severe shaking up. Houses on both sides of the residence of William Hull were blown into splinters, but the wind was content with twisting his house off its foundation and leaving it intact.

Calls for Help Are Answered.

For a time the people in that portion of the town not touched by the storm were panic-stricken, but as soon as they recovered their wits immediately went to the aid of their unfortunate townsmen. Calls for help were sent to surrounding towns and were quickly responded to. The wounded were carried to the homes of hospitable neighbors and given immediate attention.

Hundreds of persons visited the stricken district today and a large number of sightseers came from neighboring towns. The streets are impassable for wagons. This state of affairs hinders the work of gathering the dead and makes the compilation of a complete list of victims impossible for the time being. All business has been suspended.

The scenes that met the gaze of the rescuers were horrifying. An aged man and his wife had evidently been eating the evening meal when the cyclone struck and carried them away. They had clasped their arms about each other and were found dead on the ground some distance away from where their home had been. No trace of their house has been seen. Several of the dead were found in spots which would have been the center of the house had the building not been blown to splinters.

Head Torn from Her Body.

This was the case with Mrs. Panschott, who suffered a most terrible death. Her headless body, with its arms clasping her lifeless baby, was discovered on the floor of the house which was left as a raised platform in an open field. The head, as nicely severed as if it had been done with a knife, was about twenty feet distant. Two children had been lying in a cot in one of the destroyed rooms. The house was carried away, but the floor of the first story and the foundation were left, the wind lifting the house from the sills and tumbling it a long distance.

The cot on which the little ones lay was lifted up with them and carried fully a block and a half and set down on the ground. Neither of the children was hurt. Along the railroad tracks, between the depot and Kellogg's crossing, a distance of a half mile, was a mass of debris. The wrecks of many homes were scattered along there and the trees were filled with bed clothing and othr household goods.

Mayor Noonan, assisted by a number of citizens, opened an intelligence bureau at noon. Messengers were sent through the stricken district in search of persons who were known to have resided in that section of the town. Every citizen made it his duty to report at the bureau of information all cases of death, injury and of persons missing. In this way some little degree of order was brought out of chaos. By 2 o'clock it was said at headquarters that the injured so far numbered seventy-four with about a dozen cases which are sure to result fatally. The list is not complete, however.

There are at least 1,000 homeless persons in Kirksville tonight.

Storm Full of Freaky Work.

The freaks of the storm were many, but one of the strangest occurrences was the finding of a crooning baby out in a field far from any house. The child was scarcely scratched. No one has called for the baby and it has not been identified. Another baby was found where it had been bruised to death by the violence of the wind. This baby also has not been identified.

Among the horrors of the storm was the finding of the corpse of a sixteen-year-old girl with a two-by-four scantling driven through her body. The body of a little child was found with the limb of a tree sticking through its neck. A citizen was found after the storm standing over the body of his dead wife. The head had been crushed and severed from the body.

At the call of Mayor Noonan a mass meeting was held this afternoon and an executive committee was appointed to raise funds and take full charge of the work of relief. The property loss is estimated at fully $200,000, and it is stated that 500 persons are utterly homeless. The district visited by the storm had been recently built up and most of the houses were new. Many had been put up with borrowed money, and as a result, scores are not only homeless, but burdened with debt, for only a very few of the buildings were insured against wind. The relief committee secured donations of over $1,000 within a short time this afternoon, but the calamity is so overwhelming that outside assistance will be needed. However, the mayors of St. Louis, Kansas City, Quincy, St. Joseph, Sedalia, Moberly, Macon and several other towns have already telegraphed offers of assistance. There is some talk of petitioning the legislature for state aid.

No arrangements have yet been made for the burial of the dead, but there will be few interments until Sunday.

The telegraph office here is deluged with business. Hundreds of telegrams from anxious relatives in all parts of the country are being received and answered daily.

Twenty-five doctors from Moberly, Macon and other points along the line of the Wabash railroad came to Kirksville last night in response to urgent calls for medical assistance. The visiting doctors cooperated with the local physicians, and the work of caring for the wounded was expedited.

SLOANE IS DIVORCED FROM WIFE: PERRY BELMONT MARRIES HER

New York, April 28.—Henry T. Sloane, the well-known and wealthy society man, was today granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Jessie A. Sloane. The decree was handed down by Justice Stover, in the supreme court, and was based upon the report of a referee, whose name was not disclosed. The name of the co-respondent was also kept secret. The custody of the Sloane children—Jesse, Emily and Eleanor—was given to Mr. Sloane. He was also accorded the right to marry, and the defendant in the suit, it was stated, should not lawfully marry again until after the death of Mr. Sloane.

"But," the decree continued, "the remarriage of the said parties to this action is not hereby prohibited."

Mrs. Sloane is deprived of the right to any part in Mr. Sloane's property. The separation of the couple was announced last December.

Belmont Marries the Divorced Wife.

New York, April 28.—Perry Belmont and Mrs. Jessie A. Sloane, the divorced wife of Henry T. Sloane, were married at 8:30 o'clock tonight at Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational church of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will go to Washington, where they will be the guests of Mrs. S. G. Howland, Mr. Belmont's sister, for several days.

Mr. Belmont will then take his bride to Kentucky to visit his stock farm.

Before leaving this city tonight—and at Mr. Belmont's request—the new Mrs. Belmont conveyed her home at No. 9 East Seventy-second street, the house that had been recently given to her by Mr. Sloane, and all its contents to the State Trust Company, with instructions to convey it back again to Mr. Sloane. The property is valued at $550,000.

If he shall refuse to accept it the trust company is instructed to invest the proceeds of the sale of the house for the benefit of the Sloane children.

It was learned that the referee in the divorce case was William L. Turner, and that he had been appointed by Justice Francis M. Scott on March 25th last. The referee held two hearings. Mrs. Sloane did not attend either.

FIFTY FAMILIES ARE HOMELESS.

Fifteen Persons Are Killed and Thirty Injured at Newton.

Chillicothe, Mo., April 28.—Scenes of utter distress and desolation were pictured today in the little tornado-swept burg of Newtown, forty miles north on the St. Paul railway. A day of ceaseless search among the ruins and work for the injured and suffering followed a night of gloom and despair. Fifty families are homeless, there are about fifteen dead and over thirty injured, while half of the place is in ruins. A complete list of casualties will not be known for several days. The known dead are:

S. DESPER, WIFE and THREE CHILDREN.
LABAN EVANS and TWO DAUGHTERS.
WILLIAM HAYS, WIFE and TWO CHILDREN.

Injured.

Three children of William Hays; Ella Evans; A. J. Jones, wife and two children; Mrs. Mary Gregory and daughter; Mrs. Pierce and sister; Mrs. Flagg; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Timsey; Dave Stanford, wife and three children; Mr. McQuiston and wife; Mose Guyman and wife; Mrs. John.

The storm struck Newtown at 6:15 in the evening. It came without warning, and few were able to take advantage of their storm cellars. Striking the eastern end of town, it cut a clean swath 500 to 600 feet wide through the best portion of the place, sweeping everything before it. Over thirty houses were torn to splinters. On one street alone a row of ten houses were entirely demolished. Scarcely anyone escaped death or injury. The walls of buildings fell with a crash that sounded above the roar of the storm, burying people in the ruins. Frame buildings were twisted and lifted from their foundation; others were utterly demolished, pieces of them being carried for miles.

The storm lasted five minutes. When it had ended the sun came out for a few minutes and shown brightly over a scene of ruin. Women and children ran shrieking through the streets while men busied themselves attempting to restore order. A thunder storm followed and darkness gathered quickly. The night proved a most dismal one. Numbers of citizens plied the ruins incessantly, heeding the cries of the injured, carrying the dead to the depot and the wounded to places of safety.

When morning broke over the scene the search was begun with renewed activity, and has been kept up all day. Considerable consternation prevailed and nightfall found the searchers still at work, with no knowledge of the actual number of the dead and wounded. A complete list, in fact, will probably not be had for several days. Scenes of intense grief were enacted on all sides. Much damage to property was done in the country contiguous to Newtown.

MRS. GEORGE WAS ACQUITTED.

Jury Gives the Woman Who Killed Saxton a Clearance Card.

Canton, O., April 28.—A verdict of "not guilty," delivered to the court here today, acquitted Mrs. Anna E. George of the murder of George D. Saxton, and ended her seven motnhs' imprisonment in jail. The verdict was reached after a trial of twenty-two days of active sessions of court, and after twenty-two and three-quarters hours of deliberation in the jury room.

In less than an hour after the verdict had been announced, congratulatory telegrams were received by Mrs. George from sympathizers in many quarters of the country. Many of them were addressed to her attorneys and were congratulations on a professional victory.

During the afternoon and this evening Mrs. George has been kept busy receiving her friends.

HAVANA PAPERS DENOUNCE GOMEZ

Press of the City Declares the Old Warrior Is a Traitor.

PRIVATE LETTERS ARE PRINTED

Army Muster Rolls Nearly Completed Show a Force of 28,000.

OUTLAWS ARE ROBBING THE TOWNS

No New Cases of Typhoid Appear Among the American Troops at Puerto Principe.

Havana, April 28.—The attitude of General Maximo Gomez toward the "intervening power," as he calls the United States, causes a lively controversy among politicians here and even among his friends. La Discussion and El Reconcentrado treat him as an ally of the United States, and refer to him as a "traitor to the cause of Cuban independence." La Lucha and La Patria view him as a consistent leader of the Cuban people.

From time to time copies of his private correspondence, embodying allusions to public business, are supplied to the press and afford material for speculation and argument regarding his real position and purpose. For instance, one of the papers today publishes extracts from a letter Gomez recently wrote to Redolfo Menendez, of Merida, Yucatan, in the course of which he said:

"My energy, my strength and all my prestige I am giving here in my devotion to the cause of independence for this heroic country; and I devote myself especially to the labor in concert with the provisional government which attends and serves the country."

A member of his household has given the following explanation of the position of Gomez:

"Of course General Gomez continues in favor, as he always has favored ultimate independence, but he considers a period of American control as a logical preparation for that independence. Therefore he wishes to co-operate with the Americans without reservation in disbanding the troops and in quieting and reconstructing the country. He cannot tell how long this period should be, but he would probably have issued a statement declaring his formal support of the American provisional control if the recent severe attacks upon his views had not been made."

The report that General Gomez is drawing up a proposal for the organization of the Cuban militia is not verified by him.

General Brooke today issued a decree reducing the taxes on mortgages, deeds, bequests and inheritance 50 per cent, and in some instances to one-third the original amount.

Dr. Armstrong, chief surgeon at the city or Puerto Principe, telegraphs that no new cases of typhoid fever have developed among the United States troops there and that the convalescents are doing well.

General Gomez and the consulting committee, or junta of Cuban generals, are pushing their inquiries in the work of verifying Cuban army rolls and it is now beleved that the final list will not include more than 28,000 names.

La Lucha publishes a telegram from Sancti Spiritus describing the conditions there as most deplorable. The correspondent says the citizens can get neither food nor work and that thousands are applying daily for assistance to the municipal authorities.

La Lucha publishes a dispatch from Holguin, province of Santiago, reporting that bandits yesterday sacked the villages of Saro Huti, Peregrina, Canelon, Sama and San Andres. The outlaws robbed the houses at each place, securing principally groceries and clothing. The dispatch says the Cuban general, Salazar, with seven men, pursued the bandits and overtook them in the Vijalau mountains, where a hot fight ensued. The robbers eventually were driven from behind the rocks and retreated, leaving one dead.

A squad of American cavalry has been sent into the hills from Holguin to search for the marauding bands.

General Ludlow says that the time is at hand when it will not be possible to truthfully say that Havana has no sewer system. It is probable that $500,000 will be spent on sewers by the end of May and in a few months more this energetic work will result in producing a fair sanitary situation in this city. Several miles of streets are being repaved and the suburban drives are being bettered. There are 3,000 men at work in the engineering department.

ANTI-TRUST BILL IS AMENDED.

Decision of the Arkansas Court Overcome in the Lone Star State.

Austin, Tex., April 28.—As a result of the decision in the lower courts at Little Rock yesterday as to the unconstitutionality of the Arkansas anti-trust law a bill was introduced in the house today to meet the suggestions mapped out by the Arkansas judge and the bill is even more drastic than the Arkansas law.

This morning the senate took up the anti-trust bill for consideration. An amendment was adopted providing that the bill shall not become effective until January 31, 1900. Another amendment exempting fire insurance companies was offered and discussed at length. With the amendment and the bill pending the senate adjourned until next Tuesday, when consideration of the measure will be resumed.

ENTICED THE LABORERS AWAY

But the Court Decided It Was Not a Criminal Offense.

Dayton, Tenn., April 28.—(Special.)—W. E. Carter and H. C. Neff, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, South Pittsburg, Tenn., were arrested here today by Sheriff Brown, on a state warrant issued at the instance of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, charging them with unlawfully and knowingly enticing laborers under contract to the latter company. A preliminary trial was held, at which it developed that both companies are short of laborers. The South Pittsburg Company representatives had enticed away some of the Dayton company's men, hence the prosecution. The trial justice held it was not a criminal offense. Carter was immediately arrested on a civil warrant for damages.

Cigars with Counterfeit Stamps.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 28.—The department of internal revenue has seized in this city within the last three days 56,000 cigars bearing counterfeit stamps, made in Lancaster, Pa. These seizures seem to be only the beginning in this district, as the deputies are investigating the stocks of cigars in every part of the state, but as yet no returns have been made from other cities in Florida, where it is believed that large seizures of cigars will be seized.

Receivers File Bond.

Kansas City, Mo., April 28.—Colonel S. W. Fordyce, of St. Louis, formerly president of the Cotton Belt railroad, and Webster Withers, of Kansas City, appointed receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf on Thursday, filed a bond of $50,000 today and took formal possession of the property.

Wages Are Advanced.

Cincinnati, O. April 28.—The J. A. Fay and Eagan Company, manufacturers of woodworking machinery, have advanced the wages of their employees to what they were six years ago. The average advance is about 6 per cent, and 1,000 men are affected.

LUMPKIN STRUCK TWICE ON THE HEAD

Says He Was Hit with Hammer and Monkey Wrench.

A FELLOW WORKMAN DID IT

Warrant Out for J. S. Galimore Charging Him with Assault.

W. J. LUMPKIN WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED

Was Taken Home in a Cab and a Physician Summoned—Both Parties Are Well Known.

Yesterday morning William J. Lumpkin, a well-known machinist and lumber foreman, was carried to his home, No. 129 Chapel street, in a cab to have several wounds dressed which had been inflicted on his head by J. S. Galimore with a hammen and a monkey wrench.

The difficulty occurred at the planing mill of the G. O. Williams Lumber Company, on Walton street.

Lumpkin was seriously hurt and may be forced to remain in his room for several days.

James R. Lumpkin, a brother of the wounded man, swore out a warrant for Galimore, and the young man will be prosecuted, so it is said, in the state courts for the assault.

Lumpkin, in a statement to a representative of The Constitution, said last night:

"I was struck twice on the head by Gallimore, and for nothing. The young man was at work under me and I took hold of the machine he was operating to finish a piece of work about which he was a little slow. Without a word of warning he stepped up behind me and struck me on the head with a claw-hammer. As I reeled and almost fell he picked up a monkey wrench, the hammer probably having fallen from his hand, and struck me on the head again. I don't know what kept him from killing me outright, unless my dodging when I did made the blows strike a glancing lick. I had no idea that he intended to assault me. There has been no harsh words or difficulty between us that would have called for any such attack."

Lumpkin is an elderly man and has a family. His head was badly hurt and had to be dressed by a physician. There is some danger of the injuries proving even more serious than he himself thinks.

Galimore could not be seen last night. He is a son-in-law of City License Inspector Hunter and was at one time connected with the police force. He is said to be an experienced machinist and a young man who has always deported himself well. He may have his side of the story to tell when his case is heard in the courts.

The affair created some excitement at the mill and it was thought for a time that Lumpkin had been killed, and he never entirely regained consciousness until his home was reached.

ELECTION OF MRS. SEMELROTH

Was Elected Yesterday to Office of President of the International Primary Union.

Mrs. W. J. Semelroth, of St. Louis, was elected yesterday to the office of president of the international primary department. The election of officers was held yesterday afternoon and only members of the primary union were admitted to the meeting.

Mrs. Semelroth, the newly elected president, was formerly Miss Anna Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., and for several years she conducted the children's work at the Monteagle chautauqua assembly.

She has been closely identified with the primary work of the International Sunday School Association and has addressed Sunday school conventions in many of the states. She has been on the programme of the international conventions at St. Louis, Boston and Atlanta, and was on the world's convention programme at London, England, last summer.

She is the wife of W. J. Semelroth, a prominent primary Sunday school worker, and at present she is the primary editor of The International Evangel.

Mrs. W. F. Crafts, the retiring president, is one of the best known of the primary Sunday school workers and held the office for a number of years. She has attended all the conventions and has made a number of addresses on the work of her department. She is an enthusiastic member of the primary union and has done much for the success of the organization.

KELLOGG'S TRIAL AT NASHVILLE

Convicted of Defrauding the Federal Government.

Nashville, Tenn., April 28.—In the federal court today, the trial was commenced of a series of interesting pension cases, in which the principal defendant is J. A. Kellogg, a notary public. A number of pension examiners were sent here recently to investigate a number of the cases prepared by Kellogg. Of 106 cases, 102 were found to be fraudulent and without merit, there having been no soldier of the name given in the service. Kellogg was placed on trial today, jointly with Don Brown, alias Thompson. The papers showed that Don Brown claimed to be the widow of Peter Thompson, who, she claimed, died at Mussel Shoals. Thompson had really died in Kentucky and his widow had previously made application for a pension.

The Brown woman entered a plea of guilty and testified against Kellogg, stating that he had induced her to make the application and was to receive the first payment himself and she was to receive subsequent monthly payments.

Kellogg was convicted on a half dozen counts, including conspiracy, forgery and filing false claims and false affidavits. Kellogg's method was to induce some negro to pose as the widow or heir of a soldier. He would then prepare the paper, manufacturing the evidence and forging the names of witnesses. He received pay for preparing the papers and was to receive the first payment from the government, the applicant to receive the following payments.

Nine indictments have been returned against Kellogg and the government has thirty-five other cases prepared and ready for presentation to the grand jury. A number of negroes have also been indicted. Immediately after Kellogg's conviction today the trial of another case was begun. The penalty in each case is one to ten years in the penitentiary and a fine of $5,000 to $10,000.

GRAIN-O BRINGS RELIEF

to the coffee drinker. Coffee drinking is a habit that is universally indulged in and almost as universally injurious. Have you tried Grain-O? It is almost like coffee but the effects are just the opposite. Coffee upsets the stomach, ruins the digestion, affects the heart and disturbs the whole nervous system. Grain-O tones up the stomach, aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. There is nothing but nourishment in Grain-O. It can't be otherwise. 15c. and 25c. per package.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

White Enameled and Brass Beds.

We counted twenty-eight styles of metal beds on our floors this morning—enough for anyone to make a selection from, don't you think? Chances are it's too many. You can see so many you admire you are more apt to get confused and undecided than if there were only half as many. About metal beds; they are summer beds ideal, in fact the best housekeepers prefer them all the time. They say "they are clean, and easy to keep clean." Then they are inexpensive, that is, compared with wooden beds. For instance, you can get a splendid white enamel bed, beautifully trimmed with brass, for $10.00; and while you can get a wooden bed for that, and less, yet there is not the neatness and comfortable looks to them that there is in the other. The showing we are making includes all iron, iron with brass trimmings, and solid brass, either in lacquered or Etruscan finish, and when we say solid brass we mean *brass* through and through, not a little washing of brass on the outside and pot metal underneath.

All Iron Beds priced from.......$ 2.50 to $ 4.50
Iron Beds, brass trimmed, from...$ 4.50 to $26.50
All Solid Brass Beds from.......$28.50 to $65.00

More About Morris Chairs.

Just the right fit, just the right everything that pertains to chair comfort is found in Morris Chairs. They are just the chair for rest after a hard day's work in the office or store, and, incidentally, just the chair to take a short "nap" in—you can recline them away back. Our line has never been so complete as now, which may be worth something to you when you come to select.

At 6.50 Morris Chairs, in quartered oak frames beautifully polished; adjustable and reversible cushions of good quality figured Velours—a chair usually offered by all dealers at $8.00.

At 10.00 Morris Chairs in Golden Oak or Imitation Mahogany; adjustable and reversible, cushions of rich figured Velours; best steel springs in seat.

At 12.50 Morris Chairs in styles for ladies. Golden Oak, highly polished and beautifully quartered, stationary cushions of figured Velours, neatly carved on back, new patent adjustment.

More About Couches

The couches mentioned below ought to interest you—that is—if you have a place in your home for a couch, and if you have been thinking about buying one. Of course we don't tell of all we show—not half—not a fourth, for we have almost a store full of couches. But after you have looked through you will agree with us that these merit the special mention we give them. It's natural that we would advertise that which we consider best—would do that from a selfish reason if for nothing else.

9.00 Box Couch—a trunk, a closet and a comfortable Couch all in one, full size, tufted top and covered with best figured demin.

10.00 Couch Covered with finest quality Japanese straw matting, a cool idea for summer months. Oak frame beautifully polished, full regular size.

12.50 Couch upholstered in Turkish Tapestry, best hand tufted with fringe around bottom. Worth regularly $16.50

15.00 Couch upholstered with Pantasote, the best substitute for leather; looks like leather and will not spot or crack. Mahogany frame.

25.00 Genuine leather Couch, made of selected horse hides, full leather fringe, and hand tufted, a couch that sells for $30.00 in every furniture house we know of.

In the Carpet Room.

We are showing and selling the best quality of *10-wire tapestry brussels* at 75 cents a yard. It's worth 85 cents a yard. Eastern dealers get 89 cents a yard for it—that is, they advertise it at 79 cents and charge 10 cents a yard extra for laying, making and lining with carpet paper. These we throw in. You notice that we say in the beginning that "we are showing and selling, etc." There is a difference in these words. We have heard it told of a dealer up north who would roll out on the floor a few dull patterns of a carpet and ask a certain price. Then he would roll out the same carpet in more attractive patterns and ask 10 cents a yard more, intimating that it was a better carpet. Now the customer could not tell that these were the same identical carpets and that he was being imposed on to the extent of 10 cents a yard, and was usually caught by the brighter and better patterns. Suffice to say that you need have no fear on that score here. Things are what we say they are—*absolutely*—to the last letter.

APARTMENT FLAT TO COST $250,000 TO BE BUILT ON PEACHTREE STREET

William B. Lowe Will at Once Erect an Elegant Apartment Building Ten Stories in Height.

THE PLANS HAVE BEEN DRAWN

Architect A. J. Bryan & Co. Have Designed the Magnificent Structure.

WORK TO BEGIN WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

Building Will Be Located on Peachtree Between North and Linden Avenues—Interior Modern Improvements—Description of Building.

William B. Lowe has made arrangements and secured plans for the erection of an apartment building on Peachtree street between North and Linden avenues, which is to be ten stories high and as elegant, if not more elegant, than any apartment building in New York city or Chicago.

The building, it is said, will cost about a quarter of a million dollars, and this will give some idea what a fine structure the Lowe apartment building is to be.

Architects Andrew J. Bryan & Co. have drawn the plans, and work on the foundations will probably begin within the next thirty days.

The Lowe apartment building is to be as elegant and comfortable as modern improvements can make it. The architects have spent many weeks examining the finest apartment buildings in New York, Chicago and other large cities in the country, and they have taken advantage of all that was worthy of being patterned after and have added other features from their own careful study.

"This building is to be the finest of the kind on this continent," is the way the architects express it, and the estimation is probably not overdrawn.

The erection of such a building means another upward step of Atlanta to a place among the great cities of the nation. Only a few years ago the erection of fine office buildings was begun. Now elegant apartment buildings are to be added to the city's metropolitan institutions.

The fact that Mr. Lowe was to erect such a building was guarded as a secret by both the projector and the architects, but the matter became known yesterday morning and was quickly verified. This is the first announcement of any kind that has been made of this next step of Atlanta to metropolitan achievements.

The Lowe apartment building will be on the east side of Peachtree, between Linden and North avenue, and in the two lots adjoining Mr. Lowe's residence and nearest Linden avenue. The building will have a frontage on Peachtree of sixty-eight feet and will extend back to an alley 135 feet.

There will be ten stories. On the first floor will be the main entrance with a handsome vestibule in which there will be a directory with electric bells and speaking tubes reaching each separate apartment. A caller can step into the vestibule and communicate with an occupant of any floor should the call not demand a trip to the apartment in the elevator.

There will be two elevators, one for passengers and the other for freight.

Eight of the floors will contain two apartments each and an apartment will consist of seven rooms, a kitchen, two bathrooms, pantries and closets. The other two floors will contain four apartments each with a less number of rooms than on the other floors for the occupancy of small families.

All the apartments will be as private as if a separate dwelling house.

Electric lights and bells, gas, water and every possible modern convenience will play a conspicuous part in the construction of the flat.

When completed the building will have cost about $250,000 and will be the most expensive structure of the kind in the south.

The frame of the building will be steel and the finish will be in pressed brick, stone and terra cotta. The outside effect will be as attractive and as handsome as the interior will be comfortable and convenient.

Dirt will be broken for the building and work on the foundations begun within the next thirty days.

The decision of Mr. Lowe to erect this magnificent building causes Atlanta's building boom to assume greater proportions.

This spring has been marked by the unusual number of large real estate deals and erection of beautiful and costly buildings.

Remember

We have to move. Cut Glass, China and Clocks at big reductions until moving time. Diamonds are going up. Better buy now.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.

Jewelers, 51 Whitehall.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS HAVE BUSY DAY

Continued from Third Page.

tions of our best publishing houses in the world, giving a liberal discount to Christian workers in the Sunday school, church and associations. In the matter of Sunday school supplies they owe the copyright of Walter's Ideal System, which comprehends everything needed for management of schools or churches.

One of the largest and best known publications in America is The Sunday School Times, published by J. D. Wattles & Co., of Philadelphia. J. Arthur Jones is their representative at the convention, and on account of his energy and up-to-dateness The Times has found thousands of new patrons in this part of the country. Mr. Jones is greatly pleased with what he has seen in Atlanta and wishes the convention would last a week longer.

The American Sunday School Union, of New York city, publishers of Sunday school libraries, periodicals and Sunday school registers, have quite an attractive display. This house is ably represented by W. S. Hirst.

The International Evangel, of St. Louis, is represented by W. H. McClain. The Evangel has done great work in stirring up the interests throughout the country for this convention. The circulation list of The Evangel will be greatly increased before the convention adjourns.

One of the most interesting and entertaining exhibits is that of William H. Dietz, manufacturer of all kinds of Sunday school supplies at Chicago. Mr. Dietz is here in person and his large exhibit shows how extensively he carries on his work.

There are many other representatives here from all parts of America looking after the interests of their various concerns.

The Work in Canada.

G. H. Archibald, of Quebec, was the only gentleman speaker of the afternoon. He told of the primary work in Canada as follows:

"I consider it a great honor to be able to appear at this convention this afternoon, and particularly to represent Canada. My country is not behind in primary work. In fact, it is in the advance comparatively speaking. Realizing the great importance of this work, we are determined to go ahead with it and accomplish even greater results than we have in the past.

"There are no primary unions in our great western province. Manitoba has two, Ontario twelve, Quebec one. The prospects are most encouraging in Novia Scotia, and there is one strong union in the far east. All are doing strong work.

"It takes the best teacher for the primary department. It is hard for us to get down beside the child—to learn their characteristics and to become so familiar with their little lives that we can reach them effectually with the word of God. The other day I was sent a list of forty questions to answer concerning my childhood. It was impossible for me to comply. It was a revelation to me that I could not remember so little of my child life. In order to teach children we must know them, and the main object of the primary department is to prescribe the most successful methods for this work.

"In order to teach in Sunday school we must know the lesson. It should be diligently studied in order to gain therefrom some central thought that will be of benefit to the children."

Mr. Archibald then argued in favor of illustrating, telling an interesting story with an effective moral by the use of the blackboard. His speech was loudly cheered.

The Work in the West.

Mrs. W. J. Semelroth, one of the editors of The Evangel, and one of the leading workers in the primary department, spoke of the work in the west. Her discourse consisted mainly in a report on the number of unions and the condition of the work in each western state.

"In Ohio," said Mrs. Semelroth, "there are twenty unions. They are closely allied to the state association, and are helping the work financially. In Indiana there are five unions, and Illinois has twenty-six unions. In Michigan there are twelve unions. They employ normal methods, and are accomplishing much good. Minnesota has two unions. They have a strong primary department, but many difficulties, one of which is so many lesson-helps used and another is that it is hard for the teachers to forget their denominations.

"Iowa has three unions. The work in Missouri is going steadily on, and they have fourteen unions. The work in Kansas is meeting with many difficulties. The state is large, the roads are muddy in winter, the country is thinly settled and there is little money there.

"In Nebraska there are two unions. The teachers are reached through the monthly periodicals. The great trouble with the work in South Dakota is denominational jealousy. They have one union.

"Colorado has three unions, and great stress is laid there on missions and temperance. The one union in Utah is doing good work, but our representatives there write they have to be very careful with the people on account of their religion.

"God sent Alice Jacobs to California, and she is doing a grand work. They have four unions and a state department.

"Oregon has three unions, but no representatives at this convention.

"In Washington it is hard to get the teachers together. There are two unions. The workers there have to depend mainly on literature."

Mrs. J. Woodbridge Barnes, of Pennsylvania, who was to address the convention on "Grading the Primary Class," could not speak on account of a severe cold.

Training the Primary Class.

Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, of Illinois, then delivered the following address on "Training the Primary Class Teachers:"

"Naturally this topic suggests—

"1. The need of training.

"2. The opportunities for training.

"3. Some methods of training one's self.

"4. Some results of training.

"What is the need? But a small proportion of primary teachers received special training for their work before the department was thrust upon them, but finding themselves in charge of a class, many have used every endeavor to improve, and are now willing to suggest to others those things which have proved needful to them.

"While entertained a few weeks ago in one of the suburban homes of Tennessee, an invitation to visit the poultry yard was accepted. Imagine my surprise to find the chickens perfectly graded and classified with separate rooms in one large house for each class, similar in many respects, but with distinctive features, suited to each. Under the care of the mother hen, the little chicks had an entirely separate department and the preparation of their food was altogether different in quality and quantity. There was one room containing many bins and racks to allow variety in preparation of food; bran, chopped feed, whole corn, charcoal, pounded shells, sand, salt, lime, cornmeal, etc., to be given in certain studied proportions.

"The morning I was to leave twenty-one chicks were taken from the two nests where they were hatched and put into a separate brooder, especially prepared for them. My surprise increased when I was told they must not be fed until next day, as that would be injurious to such little chicks. I thought, 'Is it possible such careful study is given to the treatment of chickens one day old which can influence their future welfare?' How can we account for all this studied care? Less than two years had passed since the owner had begun to train himself in the cultivation of chickens, but if you are allowed entrance to one special room in his home you will learn the secret. Poultry journals and magazines abound; also books and papers on raising of chickens—and would you believe it?—actually perfect records of the endeavors of each hen are kept and each egg was properly marked with the name of its class and date of production, while the combined efforts of each grade were noted. Did it pay? While ordinary good fresh eggs were selling in that town for 12 cents a dozen it was impossible to fill the orders for these graded and classified eggs at 10 cents apiece.

"It pleased me to notice that the wife of this good man was an earnest Sunday school teacher and used somewhat similar methods in preparation for the work of her primary Sunday school department, though the children were not so well classified nor graded, and scarcely such perfect records were kept of their doings. However, she had collected books and papers on Sunday school teaching and had set apart a portion of her desk for clippings relating to her work. In a cabinet she had gathered many things to make her teaching more impressive and to give it variety. While her husband furnished sand for the chickens to scratch in, she used it on a sand table. He gave his chickens black charcoal; she used a blackboard. He found lime helpful for his chickens; she found that chalk agreed best with children.

"Would you learn the secret? She identified herself with the primary union of her town that she might receive help from the suggestions and experiences of others. If it pays to train one's self in the raising of chickens, whose lives at best are but two or three years, shall we give less heed to the training necessary to lead immortal souls in the way of eternal life?

"'Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needed not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.' If there be first a willing mind the Lord can prepare you as He did Isaiah and touch your lips with a coal from off His altar.

"After listening to the presentation of a few lessons, teachers have said: 'This is the first time I ever heard any one else teach a primary lesson, and it has helped me so much and given me new ideas. I never knew before just how other people were teaching little children.'

"There was a time when the primary teacher would say she found almost nothing in the ordinary teachers' meeting or Sunday school convention to help her in her work, but what changes have occurred within a few years. We can only mention a few of the many opportunities which are constantly increasing. A few years ago there was no place on the convention programme for special primary work, but now no programme is complete in any convention without some consideration of the primary department and a discussion of the most helpful methods of teaching children.

"Every denomination publishes its special primary quarterly, with a few pages of helpful general suggestions, in addition to the lesson comments. You may derive many short, practical hints from the reading of these pages, so do not overlook them. Journals like The Sunday School Times, Evangel and Bulletin are full of excellent suggestions for all.

"In some schools there is opportunity of joining a normal drawing class, or you may become an assistant in the primary department, and learn from its superintendent and her experience those things which will help you to become an independent teacher.

"In many cities you may now attend the regular sessions of the primary union and its occasional institutes. There have developed so many teachers, but, if you would receive the greatest benefit, do not refuse the opportunity of presenting the lesson yourself, when your turn comes, for the effort will cause you to grow. Colts make some breaks before they are fully trained for most efficient service. If you feel that you are already a successful and competent teacher, still identify yourself with the union, that you may help with your suggestions those who are endeavoring to improve their work, but don't know how.

"Visit other Sunday schools as often as possible, and notice helps or hindrances to the work. Occasionally visit a secular school or kindergarten and watch the methods. Adapt any good suggestion from any source. Attend state, county or district conventions when possible.

"In the small and scattered districts, where opportunities are limited, you can be greatly helped by the study of such books as Black's 'Practical Primary Plans,' DuBois's 'Point of Contact,' Hewey's 'Picture Work,' Sindall's 'Eve Teaching in the Sunday School,' and any book on 'Child Study.' Experience gives the best training.

"Above all, use every endeavor to spend a week or ten days at one of the summer schools for primary Sunday School teachers. Six years ago there was but one, this summer there will be half a dozen. Each year the opportunities for training increase. In 1891 there were but forty primary unions, now there are 300. According to your opportunity, may you some day hear the Master's voice, saying: 'She hath done what she could. Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

"As to Some Methods of Training Yourself—First, 'Become as a little child,' until you are able to speak simply as a child, to understand as a child, and to think as a child. Have some plan, and stick to it until you find a better one. Perhaps one or two suggestions will help some of you: Begin early, giving the word of God time to grow and to gather illustrations, using only your Bible for the first part of your work.

"Take a slip of paper, and as you read on from the last lesson, note who are mentioned in the new lesson, then where its owner and if not in the same place as the last, look up the reasons for the change. Observe also when the events take place and how long since the last lesson. If there are parallel accounts of the same events, read those also, to fix more firmly the details in your mind. Now, study carefully what special truths are taught, and in selecting from all, the one most helpful to your class; write in a few words why you have chosen it, then begin to plan how to make it plain, and your lesson will grow.

"After this you may look at your lesson helps, and often will be surprised that the truth suggested is the one of your choice. You may find some better plan of presenting it, but your teaching will be stronger because you selected the truth yourself. Once more:

"Collect all you can of fact from golden text, title or scripture lesson.

"Study all this gathered material.

"Select the portion most helpful to your children.

"Adapt it to their needs and understanding.

"Review your work at home to see if it really accomplished what you desired.

"Frequently study the Great Teacher, as He used the simplest illustrations of salt, leaven, seed, birds, flowers, light, water, or good shepherd. Would that some child might say of us as Nicodemus did of Christ: 'We know thou art a teacher come from God.'

"In summing up the results of your training, you will work with heart, head and hands, and every lesson will be prepared with a purpose, plan and point. You will carry a general thought through the lessons of the quarter or the year. You will always look for a point of contact. You will lead a child from the known to the unknown. You will make prominent the special truth you have selected. You will adapt songs and other general exercises to strengthening the impression of this truth. You will so teach that the child may adapt the truth to himself. You will show him some way to live this truth. You will lead souls to Christ and help them to grow in grace, nurture and admonition of the Lord.

"God speed the day when every teacher may heed the message spoken to John the Baptist: 'Thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways, to give knowledge of salvation, to give light to them that sit in darkness and to guide the feet into the way of peace.'

"While you listen, 'Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee saying: "This is the way; walk ye in it: Be filled with the Spirit of Truth, who will teach you all things and bring all things to your remembrance."'

"Dear fellow workers,

"'The bread that comes from heaven
needs finest breaking.
Remember this:
All ye who offer for the children's taking,
Nor give amiss.
The desert manna, like to coriander
With honey taste,
Was gathered at the word of the Commander
With cautious haste.
"A small, round thing," and not in loaves for eating,
The manna fell.
Each day the wondrous miracle repeating
As records tell.

"'So make it small, the bread of God, life-giving
The child is small.
Unskilled in all the strange, great art of living
That baffles all.
Be mindful of the little ones and feed them
With living bread;
But break it for them, as you gently lead them
To Christ, the Head
With skill and pains and loving forethought tender
Provide the fare;
Remember that their powers at best are slender
For whom you care.

"'Young souls immortal claim your constant tending;
To these be true,
Be sure to give the bread from heaven descending—
Naught else will do.
Mix not with earthly things that cause distraction
The bread divine:
The word itself has infinite attraction,
Yet—break it fine,
Nor let them lose for any selfish reason
The measure due.
Remember, for their portion, in due reason
They look to you.'"

President Smith announced that Miss Florence Tillman would render a vocal solo. Much to the surprise of everybody, a little tot about six years old walked out on the platform and sang a song very sweetly. The child has a sweet voice, and completely captured her hearers. When she had concluded, President Smith held her in his arms and introduced her as the child of Charley D. Tillman. Enthusiastic cheers went up from the delegates.

Address of Miss Harlow.

Miss Annie S. Harlow, of Pennsylvania, a teacher in John Wanamaker's Sunday school, then delivered the following address on "The Co-operation of Parents:"

"There are many children in the Sunday schools because they like to attend; not because their parents want them to go. This desire is like a slender thread, but it will hold the child in the Sunday school for weeks despite the fact that the parents argue the day is too hot, or too cold, or give various other reasons for keeping the children at home. As the child grows older this slender thread is likely to become weaker on account of its constant rubbing against the disposition of the parents to keep the child at home Sundays. It behooves us as Sunday school workers to strengthen these threads while the children are young and while the hearts of the parents are tenderest for their children in their infancy.

"At home we use this tenderness through the influence of the cradle roll. This includes the names of the children too young to be present, but who belong under the care of the school. We started this cradle roll some time ago by sending out a circular inviting the children too young to attend to become members of our Sunday school. Pretty soon the names began to come in, and they were put in a little cradle placed in a conspicuous place in the Sunday school room. One name sent in was of a little child only nine hours old. We sent to its home a card on which was written: 'This is to certify that —— entered the cradle roll when nine hours old.' That card will doubtless interest her in later years. From another family we received the following: 'Emily arrived at 12 o'clock. Please place her name in the cradle roll.' We often send our biblical pictures to these children—pictures that will attract them and make an indelible impression on their minds. The mothers see these pictures, and are drawn into closer relationship with the Sunday school.

"Some may think the homes are indifferent to this work, but they are not. Many mothers and fathers have entered the church through the workings of this cradle roll.

"The greatest number of deaths occur among the small children. When a little tot dies we announce it by placing a flower in the cradle roll so that it may be seen on Sunday.

"This plan may not affect the child, but what of the home? Try it and see what excellent results will follow. We send quarterly reports of the record of the children to the parents, giving the number of times absent, how often they repeated the golden text, etc. To every child not missing more than two sessions every quarter we give a badge. The result has been that many fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters have often reported at the Sunday schools when the children were unavoidably detained in order to say the golden text for the little ones."

Question and Answers Postponed.

On account of the lateness of the hour, the questions and answers to have been conducted by Miss Bertha F. Vella, of Massachusetts, were postponed until today.

On motion of Mr. Parsons, of Illinois, the convention extended a rising vote of thanks to the primary representatives for their able discourses and excellent work.

Mr. Jacobs announced that the verbatim reports of the convention would be published and sold for 50 cents. After several announcements the convention adjourned until the evening session.

TO HOLD REUNION THIS AFTERNOON

World's Convention Delegates Will Meet Today.

WILL BE GIVEN A LUNCHEON

Affair Occurs in the Kimball House and Many Will Be Present.

DELEGATES TO TAKE TROLLEY RIDE

They Will Be Shown the Points of Interest in the City After the Afternoon Session.

Two features of the Sunday school convention this afternoon will be of unusual interest. The features were provided for yesterday morning and it is probable that nearly all delegates will be included in either one or the other. One is a reunion of those who attended the world's first and third Sunday school conventions in England; the other is a trolley ride over the city, beginning directly after the session this afternoon and including all points of interest and all the principal thoroughfares of Atlanta.

The reunion will occur at the Kimball house, probably directly after the afternoon session at the Grand. The two conventions were held a number of years ago, but there are a large number of delegates to the present convention who attended them both. Arrangements were made for the reunion yesterday morning by B. F. Jacobs and he announces that after the delegates have all renewed their acquaintanceship they will be entertained at a luncheon in the small dining room of the Kimball.

The announcement was made from the platform yesterday that arrangements had been made for as many as 100 seats at the luncheon and it is expected that fully that number will attend. No programme has been arranged, but it is probable that a number of speeches will be made by the delegates who attended both the conventions in England.

Among them are the most prominent Sunday school workers of the world and they will have interesting anecdotes to tell. It is not known who will be toastmaster of the occasion, but it will probably be Mr. Jacobs, who arranged for the reunion and who attended not only both the first and third world's conventions, but also the second and nearly all the international Sunday school conventions.

The trolley ride is to be given by The Sunday School Times, and tickets for the ride will be distributed among the delegates this morning. The ride has been arranged for by Philip E. Howard, of Philadelphia, who is in attendance at the convention in the interest of his paper. Mr. Howard knows personally nearly every delegate and is very popular with them.

Cars will be waiting for the delegates outside the Grand directly after the afternoon session and young men of the city will be on each car to point out the places of interest. The route will include Exposition park, Grant park, Peachtree street, Washington street, Capitol avenue and Inman Park, which will not only afford the delegates opportunity for seeing the places of interest, but will also allow them to learn the location of the various churches, which they will attend tomorrow.

Are Purchasing Machinery.

Anniston, Aa., April 28.—(Special.)—Messrs. Vernon and Pinckard, who are to build a big cotton seed oil mill here this summer, are now east purchasing machinery. Work on the building will begin in about three weeks. About $20,000 or $25,000 will be expended on machinery alone, which will be the best to be had.

A Story of Sterility, SUFFERING AND RELIEF.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 69,186]

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL........................Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.......Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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ATLANTA, GA., April 29, 1899.

Having Reached the Ocean—What?

The old adage that while "man proposes, God disposes" finds new verification every day.

In the latest development in the Philippines it seems that we are at the "beginning of the end" of the insurgent war, and the collapse of the Aguinaldo government is at hand. No other result was possible, and any other solution would have been at the sacrifice of our national prestige. And in the working of it all has been the hand of Providence, which knows that it is best for civilization and best for the Filipinos that they should not now be surrendered to themselves, but that their freedom should come through preparation and after they are able to sustain it.

Men seldom reach their first ideals and nations can never be confined within limits more narrow than the aspirations of their citizens. There was a time, as we have previously pointed out, when our people were content with a lot something akin to the present condition of the people over whom Oom Paul rules. The happy Boers would be rejoiced if the Uitlanders would keep away from them. The day of home-made preserves, when the wife was the sole manufacturer of the rural home, which is now the privilege of the Boers, was but short-lived for the ambitious Americans, who pushed into the interior, smashed every treaty made with the flying Indians and kept them on the retreat. Having refused to abide by their own limitations, they have covered the continent and have had a taste of foreign war.

There are people who talk about expansion of territory and about restriction within our own limits, but they take no note of what part providence is taking in the matter. Political conventions meet and resolve, only to find that they have been left on the roadside just as lonesome as would be any single individual after he had been run over. Shall we do this, or shall we do that? while the question has already been settled by that higher power which overruled the colonies and which may overrule us even now.

We are not talking politics, however, but simply taking note of the trend of events, which refuse to be bound by human calculation. Whether we keep Cuba or not, or whether the Philippine islands shall become military satrapies of the United States, are questions of mere detail which may be left to politicians to settle. These questions are as small in relation to the real situation of the present as was the whipping of the English by the Americans in 1776 in comparison with the after results. What that real question is, is the one with which the student of events would interest himself.

For five thousand years the seat of human power veered around on the fringes of the Mediterranean. Beginning with Egyptian supremacy on down through Greece and Rome and to the Mediterranean powers of later days, the name of that mighty sea was well deserved. Later still, Europe as a whole claimed and exercised supremacy in the world's affairs, and the great political question connected therewith was "the preservation of the balance of power." The making of war or of peace, the control of the old world as well as the division of the new one, were matters which came within the sole control of those arbiters of the world's affairs. Throughout all the shifting changes of European history, the mingling of one people into another, or the forming of a new empire out of the combination of smaller kingdoms, there was one certain element which remained to Europe, and that was her declaration of supremacy. We have today the concrete powers of England, Germany, Russia and France divided as between each other, but united as against the other continents.

Today, while we may refuse to recognize our new position, European jealousy sees it with eyes wide open. The great powers of the hitherto ruling continent are aware that a new power has arisen, not wholly of human enactment, but as certainly a child of providence as any of the conquering nations that ever preceded it. This new power is all the greater because unconscious of the strength which it possesses, and will be all the more sweeping in the dominion which it assumes, because of the higher motives by which it will be impelled. Europe has seen this new power take one of its own favorite nations and crush it as an empty eggshell. The question, therefore, is not what this new power will do in any given emergency of the present or of the future, for these are but details of fleeting political moment, but that it is here—that it exists—and that its future is ahead of it.

It is idle, therefore, to speculate on a matter which involves a limitation of the designs of providence. It is well known that intelligence will always govern ignorance: that skill can circumvent mere brute force; that the mere possession of power leads to its exercise; and that political parties must shape their course according to new events. By no resolution which we might adopt can the United States be shorn of its strength; nor can the bounding ambition of our people be held within the narrow confines with which our fathers were satisfied. They themselves burst the bonds which they found and each succeeding generation can be relied upon to do the same.

Whether we will it or not, the nation which now commands Europe from the Atlantic and the orient from the Pacific is henceforth the one great power of the world. We may be slow in awaking to the fact, but those affected by it are already aware of it, and hence their anxiety to stand in with the great luminary which has arisen.

The ancient form of national extension was by conquest. Ambitious cities gave their names to whole empires, regarding thousands of square miles of adjacent territory made subject as but suburbs. It was urban Rome and suburban Rome, with the hand of the urban clenched round the sword. The discovery of a new continent practically unoccupied, led to conquest by colonization, and the colonists, graduates of all previous schools of economics, went into the empire-making business themselves. Let it be noted that the word empire here takes on a new meaning—the outgrowth of new conditions. It is no longer the autocracy of one man. nor the uncontrolled supremacy of one nation, but it is an extension of the mental theory of a new system of government. The rule of the people for themselves has supplanted the rule of favored individuals over masses who were deemed unfit to have a voice in government.

To come to particulars, therefore, we can no more subjugate the Filipinos, in the Russian sense, nor absorb them, in the English sense, than we could destroy the autonomy of one of our own states. But to us has been committed the theory of popular government. We have carried the theory through all of its phases until the United States has become a federal empire, with political, commercial and philosophical establishments as extended and as complete as was ever possessed by any other power. We find ourselves in possession of a strange people, to conquer whom we made no pretension. How shall we get out of this responsibility? By turning them over to anarchy among themselves? By delivering them over to nations with institutions hostile to our own? Or, by fitting them to take their place in the family of nations as students of our own theory of government? That the latter plan is the one which providence has imposed upon us there can be no doubt. We can spread the gospel of the rule of the people, setting those upon their feet whose fate is thrown into our hands, maintaining our own national integrity and at the same time building up that new alliance of republics which is to displace the imperialism of past centuries.

Truth and the "Higher Criticism."

The Washington Post, always active in the direction of satire and irony, takes up for comment The Constitution's recent remarks on "Christianity in New England," and proceeds with considerable gayety to suggest that in standing up for the old faith in the Bible, and the truth of God's revelation to man, we shall find only Dwight L. Moody standing by our side. Of course, the suggestion is ironical, but the tone of The Post's comments is, in itself, a considerable contribution to the testimony that the faith of the average person in things spiritual has undergone a change for the worse during the past twenty-five years.

But if our Washington contemporary is of the opinion that The Constitution's remarks on Christianity in New England is intended to hold up the people of that region as examples of religious decadence, it has mistaken the purport of our statements. It is not alone in New England that religion has been exchanged for politics and sensationalism in the pulpits. If the trouble were confined to New England, we should expect to see some of the sturdy sons of the pilgrims rise up and compel the various churches to return to their simple forms of faith and doctrine. But the decadence which passes under the name of scientific criticism has loosed the bonds of faith in various parts of the country; and, as a result of it, religion has taken a back seat, while political and social sensationalism occupies the pulpit. We cannot better illustrate the tone of The Post's comments than by reproducing the concluding paragraph:

> But the thing that most excites the ire of our pious Atlanta contemporary is the growing disinclination in the New England mind to accept the account of Jonah and the whale as literal truth. It is true that Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and many other eminent divines of great learning and piety confirm the New England theory on this subject; but good Brother Moody stands with The Constitution, and if the old fight should be opened at Northfield this summer, the great evangelist will find our contemporary a robust helper in time of need.

This, of course, is not intended to be taken seriously, for our contemporary is always at play, and knocks the most grievous problems about as innocently as a little child in the nursery kicks over his Noah's ark. Yet the comments of The Post are calculated to beget seriousness. The question is not whether The New England mind regards the story of Jonah and the whale as a fable, but whether there has not been throughout the whole country a falling away from faith as the result of the desire of a few men of considerable influence and learning to attract attention to themselves by becoming the Dick Deadeyes of "science" so-called. Dr. Lyman Abbott is no doubt a very learned man; that is to say, he is a very learned man compared with those who are ignorant; but what has learning to do with faith? And what has learning to do with piety? Of what avail is the learning that strips men of their faith, that leads to doubt and speculation, and that finally brings them to the point of discrediting God's word?

The real difficulty is not that the Book of Jonah has been discarded by these victims of speculation, or that the Mosaic record is discredited. These things are really important as showing the real drift and tendency of modern unbelief. The doubters do not take their appropriate place with the agnostics, the infidels and the scoffers. If they did no great harm would be done. But, no; they stand in the pulpit, and they deliver their assaults on God's word under cover of piety, and declare that they are but humble searchers after truth. But the real effect of their utterances is to undermine and to tear down—to upset and overturn the bases of faith, and to supplement them with "reason," which, now that Ingersoll has contributed a few new epithets and adjectives to the discussion, is to be henceforth known as "scientific investigation," the "higher criticism."

Now, infidelity, when it grows rank and luxuriantly, is not calculated to interfere with faith or belief. Its weakness and futility are too apparent. But when it holds on to the horns of the altar with one hand as an evidence of its "piety" and cloaks its unbelief under the name of "scientific criticism," it becomes dangerous and deadly. At first the average believer will not perceive the tendency of this higher criticism: it will seem to open up to him a broad and an attractive field of thought; and little by little he will be led along until finally he will find himself caught in the meshes of unbelief.

Here is the Mosaic record—"a patchwork written by various hands," some the result of "invention," and some the work of comparatively modern historians who were content to write up "the Indo-Egyptian fables retained in tradition." Thus the work of "scientific criticism" begins. It starts out with the intention of doing something impious under the name of piety. It pretends to be "searching for truth," as if the truth had never been searched for or revealed until these great lights of modern learning were raised to find it.

To "search for truth!" Why, the very declaration of their mission is an attack on the truth which for nearly nineteen hundred years has sufficed for the Christian world. The "higher" critics are not trying to substantiate or to strengthen the truth. Their mission is to deny it, and to weaken the faith of those who believe it.

We repeat, the main difficulty is not that the "higher" critics throw doubt on the Mosaic record and discard the Book of Jonah; it is the doubt which they throw over the whole of the Bible from first to last. The average Christian is unable to follow these so-called "scientific" critics in their flights, and he will ask himself what becomes of the Bible if any part of it is to be discarded and set aside? What, indeed? What becomes of the attitude of the Savior toward the scriptures? When He told the Pharisees to "search the scriptures," meaning the books then held sacred by the Jews and now forming the Bible, did He intend to deceive them as to the truths of revelation? Would He have sent even His enemies on a search for fables, inventions and falsehoods?

As every reader of the Testament knows, the Savior identified Himself with the Jewish scriptures in no uncertain way, and the apostles followed His example. What will the devotees of the "higher criticism" do about this? Why, if their mission is to be victorious they will have to discard the Savior Himself. What constitutes a severer strain on mere reason and the vain imagining of men than the fact of the Incarnation? By the side of it the miracle of Jonah and the whale dwindles into insignificance. What will the "scientific" say when they come to discuss the awful miracle of the Incarnation by the light of reason and science?

Booker Washington and His Opposites

The attitude of Booker Washington is in striking contrast with the sinister declarations of some of the pretentious negro leaders at the north. We say sinister because more than one negro preacher at the north and hundreds of others less able to reach the public ear, have declared that the lynching of rapers, especially the horrible episode near Newnan, is an attack on the whole negro race. Some of them have declared that the charge of rape against the abandoned negro who fell a victim to the mob's fury last Sunday was trumped up because he was a negro.

This sort of talk is sinister because it tends to place the rapers on the plane of martyrs who have been sacrificed on account of their color, and because it is calculated to lead thoughtless white people to identify the negro race with the crime which leads to lynching. It is to be regretted, indeed, that the opportunities which northern negroes have had, have not enabled them to take a broader and a sincerer view of the situation here. It is bad enough. It would be infinitely worse if the mouthings of these northern negroes had any weight with the negroes in the south.

Over against these influences stands Booker Washington. He was born and raised here, and his mission and his work are here. Because he sees and speaks the truth, because he is conservative, self-respecting, earnest and always hopeful, he has been attacked with belittling criticism by certain southern negroes who should be the first to hold up his hands. But is the destiny of such a man as Booker Washington that he should be compelled to work out the problems to which he has courageously set his head and his hands, not only in the face of the real but plastic ignorance of his race, but in the face of the confirmed ignorance of many who have been perversely educated.

He is the one negro throughout the length and breadth of the continent who has been wise enough to conceive and undertake a mission of most tremendous scope. Having conceived and undertaken it, he is able to impress all who will listen to him of the essential nobility and justness of that mission. He is the one negro who has a mission disconnected from politics—a mission which, instead of teaching negroes to hate the whites among whom their lot is cast, teaches them that self-respect is the basis of character and conduct, and that character and conduct are the guarantees of individuals the world over.

Booker Washington is not a politician in any sense. He is not a preacher save in the very widest sense. His mission is to build up his race by building up the individual, and it is a work in which every southern community has a vital interest. Recently in Philadelphia Booker Washington made an appeal for aid to Tuskegee institute. We trust the appeal will reach the ears and the pockets of the southern people. The south cannot afford to have this wise experiment drag along for lack of financial aid. It is the greatest work that has ever been undertaken in behalf of the better understanding of both races.

A Hen On.

The Washington Post, which is as wise as a serpent and almost as slick, has a great scorn for the simple minded "organs and admirers" of Mr. Bryan, who insist on believing that Mayor Carter Harrison indorses the Chicago platform because he is a democrat, and that he is for the renomination of Mr. Bryan because there is no other democrat at the present time so conspicuous in the public eye or personally so popular.

Why should democrats be so simple and so countrified as to believe this sort of thing? The Post has poked about in the fence corners with a stick and hunted all through the hay loft, and while it has been unable to find anything tangible, it is convinced that Mr. Harrison is for the Chicago platform and for Bryan because he has a hen on somewhere. Though unable to find the nest, The Post knows the color of the hen and the nature of the eggs.

You can't fool a Washington editor when he sits down and winds up his think-machine. Well, then, Carter Harrison is not for the Chicago platform and for Bryan because he is a loyal democrat, but because he knows the party will be defeated in 1900 if it persists in indorsing the Chicago platform, and as Mr. Harrison wants to help that defeat forward as much as possible, he indorses the Chicago platform and declares for Bryan.

Meanwhile, Mr. Harrison is to run for governor of his state in 1900, and then, Bryan being defeated for president the same year, he will become a candidate for the democratic nomination in 1904. It is a far cry to the hen's nest, but The Post has pointed the way, and there is nothing to do but to fill the lunch baskets, hire a guide and proceed on a pilgrimage to the neighborhood in which the hen is setting, there to see with our own eyes and hear with our own ears the dreadful concatenation which The Post has discovered.

But after all is said, why should not Mr. Harrison be perfectly loyal to his party and its platform and still have ambition? We think it is on the cards for him to be a useful, a popular and an influential democrat. He has youth, energy and strong convictions. He has recently made a most remarkable fight against the strongest corporation in Chicago. He has resisted every effort of the combination, he has refused to betray the interests of the people and he has refused to allow a subsidized city council to betray them.

In short, Carter Harrison has won the most significant democratic victory that Chicago has witnessed in recent years. Being a democratic victory, it was purely a victory for the people; and he did not win it because he is ambitious, or because he wants to be governor of Illinois, or president of the United States. He won because he is a democrat, and he is a democrat because that party represents the interests and rights of the people.

If there were any pretence about his democracy, he has had various opportunities to profit by betraying his party. But he has stuck to its principles and these have led him to victory. We trust he is ambitious of preferment in his party. It is a healthy sign when such men prefer the honors of democracy to the boodle of the money power.

Perhaps the name of General Luna should be translated Moona.

The Filipinos who got hold of a flag of truce carried it to the right spot.

Brother Wanamaker is trying to be a Sunday school teacher and a politician, too.

Since conversing freely with Platt, Teddy has a great contempt for reformers.

The Atlantic Monthly should achieve a wide circulation. No professional heroes are writing for it.

The Washington Post says that "by advocating the use of tolerance in the democratic party, Senator Clay stands a fine chance of getting on the suspect list." Don't you believe it. The tolerance is for the use of the other fellow—the chap who was so intolerant that he joined the billbynum party. He may now come back by the door through which he bolted.

The Fuel Problem.

From The Detroit Journal.

The young wife was ready to cry with vexation.

"It's the most disappointing box of strawberries I ever bought!" she protested. "Why, there wasn't enough wood in the bottom of it to cook dinner with!"

She was tempted to believe the whole commercial world in league to take advantage of her inexperience.

Fenders.

From The Kansas City Independent.

Miss Smiff—Dat Mistah Johnsing am a lubly dansah!

Miss Hayfoot—Wid dem feet?

Miss Smiff—Yes, indeed! Dey keeps people from gettin' neah enuff tuh mash yo' dress.

TOPICS ABOUT WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE TALKING

Mr. Charles T. Clarke, of Elmira, N. Y., asks if there are any methyl or wood alcohol factories in Georgia. There is only one in mind right now, located at Round Mountain, the home office of which is the W. J. Gordon Chemical Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

x x x

Editor Constitution—Can you tell me something about "oil of tar?"

How is it manufactured, principal use, extent of use, prevailing price? Has the rosin any commercial value? I am of the opinion that it is made by distilling lightwood tar, similar to the way turpentine gum is distilled to get spirits of turpentine. If this is the case and the spirits or "oil of tar" finds ready sale at remunerative prices, why could not a distillery be established on a paying basis anywhere in this (wiregrass) section of the country? I am a "tarheel" and understand how to "cross knots" to the best advantage and, if there is a good prospect for this kind of business, shall be encouraged to try it in connection with my farm, as there is just thousands of fat lightwood being burned up and lost yearly. A. W. ANDERS.

Scotland, Ga., April 20, 1899.

To this question State Chemist McCandless gives the answer that "oil of tar" is a general name covering a good many different substances which are produced in the "destructive distillation" of wood. In locating a factory for distilling wood several points are to be considered. It should be located near a point where a suitable supply of wood of the proper kind is to be had, also near a point where the charcoal produced in the distillation can be disposed of to advantage, as charcoal is bulky in comparison to its weight and costly to transport. There should also be an abundant supply of good water. Oak and beech woods are preferred for the purposes of distilling where acetic acid and methyl or wood alcohol are the principal products sought after; the wood is charged into iron retorts and heated so that no air comes in contact with the wood; as a result various gases are produced and a watery distillate results known as crude pyroligneous acid which forms from 28 to 50 per cent of the weight of the wood distilled. This liquid contains acetic acid and methyl alcohol. They must be separated and purified. A large use is found for them in the paint, oil, drug and dye trades. Besides these substances some tar is produced and the charcoal which is left as a residue in the retorts. The proportion of the different substances obtained vary much with the nature of the wood used, and the temperature employed in the distillation. It strikes me that a properly equipped factory, with plenty of capital, would do well to operate in south Georgia and utilize the enormous quantities of sawdust which annually go to waste and convert it into acetic acid and methyl alcohol, tar and tar oils. The acetic acid produced would be worth about 5 cents a pound and the methyl alcohol about 80 cents a gallon. A fair yield of the wood alcohol would be two gallons to a ton of the wood. As to the idea of distilling the lightwood knots to make tar, probably the best use he could put them to, and which would involve the least outlay in the way of a plant, would be to make lampblack from them, worth from 2 to 5 cents a pound.

x x x

Colonel W. A. Osborne, of this city, who has recently made his appearance in our columns as a sketch writer, is the recipient of many complimentary letters on his touches of human interest.

x x x

The executive council of the Georgia Bankers' Association has selected Warm Springs, Ga., as the place of meeting for the next convention of the Georgia Bankers' Association. The meeting will be held on June 9th and 10th next. The railroads have given a rate of full fare going and one-third returning. The programme will be completed in a few days and sent out to the various banks of the association by Secretary L. P. Hillyer, of Macon, Ga.

x x x

The Jasper Herald says that some of the weekly editors "are bragging about what they own in the way of curiosities, but none of them can come up with us. We have a dog that howls and screams every time he hears any kind of music; a young rooster that whistles like a mocking bird; two young chickens that walk on the middle joints of their legs with their feet sticking straight up. We also have a subscriber who pays in advance for The Herald, and a pocket book with no money in it. Now, who can beat this?"

x x x

Brigadier General James M. Wray, Fourth brigade, North Carolina division, United Confederate Veterans, writes The Constitution:

"In your Sunday issue of April 23d, under the caption of 'Figures That Tell of Thrilling Bravery,' an article, by the way, of very great interest, I notice one mistake. In speaking of the great fatality of a 'North Carolina regiment' at Gettysburg you give the number of regiment as the 'Twenty-fifth.' It should be the 'Twenty-sixth'—Zebulon Vance's old regiment, commanded then by Colonel Harry King Burgwyn. It went in with 820 rank and file and lost, in killed and wounded, 704—nearly 90 per cent.

"Company F, of this regiment, commanded by Captain R. M. Tuttle, entered the battle with ninety-one men, every one of whom was killed or wounded. The colors were cut down fourteen times, the last time in the hands of the gallant young colonel, only twenty-one years old, who was killed in the act. The 'Twenty-fifth' did noble service; was in the blow-up at the 'Crater' in front of Petersburg, but the 'Twenty-sixth' is entitled to the laurels at Gettysburg. I write this for the truth of history; you having, I know, the same promptings in this regard, will appreciate my motive."

x x x

Colonel Dudley M. Hughes, president of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association, announces that for the meeting of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association to be held at Macon on Wednesday, May 3d, a round trip rate of a fare and one-third has been made by the railroads. This rate is made on the certificate plan and is conditioned upon the attendance of fifty members of the association holding certificates showing tickets purchased for such meeting at the regular one-way fare, the reduced rate being made upon the return ticket.

x x x

Mr. Charles Gibson, of Eufaula, I. T., says that Tombigbee river is often written about and is in history, and not one in a thousand know why it is called Tombigbee. Years ago there was such a thing as a white man coming among the North American Indians. It was the case with the naming of this river. There was a lone white man among the Choctaw Indians: He was a friendly white man, not a boomer nor a land grabber, nor was he a hobo. He was a working man and farmed a little, built houses or huts for the natives, and here comes in the history of not only the naming of the river, but when the North American Indians began to bury their dead this white man could make a coffin and persuaded the wild man to bury his dead under the sod. This good man lived on the banks of the river. The Choctaws did not know his name, but called him the coffin maker, which in Choctaw is etombe, that is, coffin, and maker is igbee, or etombe igbee, which is coffin maker. From this the white man has changed the above Choctaw words to "Tombigbee" river.

Ireland's Many Names.

From The Waverly Magazine.

Few countries have suffered so many changes of name as Ireland. In the time of Ptolemy the island was known as Scotia, Diodorus Siculus calls the island Iris, or Irisi; in the De Mundo, credited by some scholars to Aristotle, it is called Irenne; in the Araganautica of Orpheus it appears as Irinus; Strabo called it Irene; Caesar, Tacitus and Pliny mentioned it as Hibernia; Mela called it Juverna. The native names in Celtic are Ir, Eri or Erin. Plutarch mentions it under the name of Ogygia. The name Ireland is no doubt derived from the native Ir or Eri, but when it came into general use is a question concerning which scholars are much at variance.

THE PRESS CONTINUES TO SPEAK ABOUT THE BURNING OF SAM HOLT

The Negro Preachers.

From The Waycross, Ga., Herald.

The lynching of the negro preacher for hiring Sam Holt to kill Cranford brings up the question as to whether the colored preachers as a rule are giving their people the right kind of advice.

A Timely Warning.

From The Griffin, Ga., Morning Call.

From every pulpit, every newspaper office, every courtroom there should now go out a warning to the negroes of Georgia to leave white women and children alone. In that way the necessity for lynch law may be obviated.

Punishment Sure and Swift.

From The Marietta, Ga., Journal.

Negro brutes of the Sam Holt species, who despoil southern homes, may expect no mercy when caught. Death sure and swift is the penalty, regardless of the slow process of the law.

Good Teachers Needed.

From The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.

Negro leaders had better teach their people not to provoke lynchings, and white leaders urge their people to stand by the processes of law. Such scenes as that enacted at Newnan bode no good for anybody.

As to Infidel Bob.

From The Augusta, Ga., Tribune.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll says the men who lynched Sam Holt were fiends, and words fail him to anathematize them as he feels. Perhaps if it had been Colonel Bob's son-in-law whose head was split open and Colonel Bob's daughter was the victim of the fiend, Colonel Bob would not be lost for words.

Conservatism Commended.

From The Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise.

A lynching for one crime, the crime of all crimes, will never be condemned by the great body of the people in Georgia. There is but one way to stop lynchings, and that is to stop committing the crime which calls for summary and swift punishment.

When He Enters.

From The Columbus, Ga., Ledger.

We do not wish to be understood as advocates of lynch law, but when a brutal negro enters the home of our white citizens and without warning slays the husband and father and then ravishes the wife and mother in the presence of her little children, we say hang him! burn him! do anything to avenge such outrages and teach such brutes that our southern women will be protected!

Will Go Around Palmetto.

From The Americus, Ga., Investigator (Negro).

We know of no place on earth we would hate to pass through on our way to heaven but Palmetto, for we would be afraid that we would be taken off the gospel train and lynched and sent by another route to the great eternity beyond. No, we would not attempt to pass through that town if it was the direct route to glory.

Weak Brothers.

From The Americus, Ga., Herald.

It is noticeable that in different parts of the country resolutions are being passed upon the lynching of Sam Holt and many prominent citizens are expressing their emphatic disapproval of it. It may also be noticed in passing that when Holt committed his fiendish and hellish crime there were no resolutions passed and no prominent citizens rushed into print to tell the world how heartily they condemned it. How weak some of us are, oh, brothers.

The Constitution's Reward.

From The Albany, Ga., Herald.

There is a small coterie of newspapers in Georgia the chief aim of whose existence seems to be to bark at the heels of The Atlanta Constitution, and when The Constitution published an offer of a reward of $500 for the arrest of Sam Holt and his delivery to the proper authorities, these faithful watch dogs set up their usual howl. The Constitution was sneered at for making a "grand stand play," and the prediction was loudly made that there was no danger of the reward being paid. Therefore, in view of the great promptness with which The Constitution discharged its obligation by paying to the captors of Sam Holt the amount of the reward immediately on demand, we can imagine the chagrin of the aforementioned delectable coterie of Georgia dailies and weeklies.

Governor Candler's Attitude.

From The Brunswick, Ga., Times.

The position taken by Governor Candler with reference to the Newnan and Palmetto burning and lynching that the good and law-abiding negroes separate themselves from the criminal element and assist in protecting the community from that element, is to be commended. The point is well taken. If the better class of the colored element would do this there would be fewer lynchings. The negro criminal would find no place among his color for protection after perpetrating outrages against the law. The idle negro would find no countenance among those of his race who toil. The intelligent, honest negro knows that nowhere on the globe has he a better chance for getting what he earns and what is due him, than right here in the south. He is allowed every privilege that any white citizen enjoys.

His Crime Was Still Worse.

From The Blakely, Ga., Observer.

If the better class of negroes want to put an end to lynching, they must aid the white people in catching such brutes as bring trouble and disgrace upon their race, instead of shielding and aiding them to escape, as is the general practice at present. When the vicious and lustful brutes realize that they will receive the same punishment at the hands of their own color that they will from the whites, there will be a notable falling off in such crimes and Judge Lynch will hold fewer courts. Until they do this they may expect every ravisher to meet the vengeance of the mob. Horrible as was the punishment meted out to Sam Holt, his crime was more horrible, and it is fortunate for the future protection of defenseless women that he was caught, for had he escaped other dare-devil fiends might have been emboldened to imitate his crime.

Prejudice Not Sectional.

From The Savannah, Ga., News:

A point that should not be overlooked is that the republican party is, to some extent, responsible for lynchings in the south. Judge Brawley, who presided at the Lake City trial, said that the fact that the administration was partly responsible for the Lake City lynching could not be ignored, because, although it was known that the white people were bitterly opposed to having a negro postmaster, a strange negro was sent there to fill that office. Governor Candler, in commenting on the Newnan tragedy, declared it to be his belief that politics was at the bottom of the lynchings in the south.

The administration may say that the negroes are citizens, and, being republicans, are entitled to a share of the offices. Why then is it that negroes are not appointed to offices of importance in the north? The reason is that the white people of that section would not submit to negro office holders—they would not submit to negro domination in any degree.

It Will Always Be So.

From The Forsyth, Ga., Chronicle.

The lynching of the negro brute, Sam Holt, at Newnan last Sunday afternoon should serve as a lesson not only to the negro race, but also to the negrophile the world over. The crime for which he was burned by a determined mob was the most heinous to a southern white man that could possibly have been committed, viz, the brutal murder of a respectable white citizen and assaulting his wife while her husband lay dying on the floor. It is not a theory in this case that confronts us, but hard, cold, stubborn facts, the principal one being that between the two races in this fair southland of ours there is fixed a great gulf, across which the negro cannot come without dire vengeance being summarily dealt out to him.

It is to be regretted in the interest of civilization and of the welfare of the two races that such is the case and that it at any time becomes necessary for a mob of determined citizens to take the law into its own hands and summarily mete out justice to such vile animals as this negro Holt, but, as before stated, whenever the negro passes the gulf separating him from the white man and lays violent hands on a respectable, innocent white woman, the world may as well realize that when caught his punishment will be swift and terrible. 'Tis so now and will be so as long as a drop of blood now coursing through the veins of southern manhood remains in this our own fair southland.

They Do Not Stop To Reason.

From The Columbus, Ga., Enquirer.

The awful treatment of Sam Holt at Newnan by the thousands who avenged his still more awful crimes does not indicate that those who put him to death so terribly are "Apaches," "barbarians," or that they are "drifting out of civilization," as several northern and western papers have seen fit to charge. The men who burned this negro at the stake and inflicted all conceivable torture upon him were at heart no more cruel or bloodthirsty than are other men. They had before their mind's eye the still more cruel deeds of the demon upon whom they were wreaking such terrible vengeance. Crimes like those perpetrated by Sam Holt always have and always will arouse the hearts of men to inflict retributive justice upon such guilty wretches. To inflict punishment and suffering, even partially commensurate with his black crimes upon the wretch who stole upon Alfred Cranford and murdered him, dashed his children into the blood of their father and worse than murdered their mother was impossible. It may restrain some brute from committing a similar crime. Of course the atrocities attending the burning and mutilation of Holt are to be regretted, but when men have captured and are preparing to put to death the perpetrator of such heinous crimes as he committed, the memory of his innocent victims is with them, and they do not stop to reason.

OPINIONS OF GEORGIA PRESS ON THE NEWNAN AFFAIR

Summerville News: God grant that Georgia will never again witness another such crime, or another such punishment.

Cedartown Advance Courier: The burning of Sam Holt at the stake is only equaled by his crime which caused it. Verily! verily! it seems as though we had better send missionaries to the blacks and whites of Georgia rather than to the Mongolians of foreign lands.

Barnesville Gazette: Probably there are few people who do not agree that Holt should have paid the death penalty for his crimes, and probably by being burned at the stake, but the manner in which he was tortured is a shame upon mankind.

Brunswick Times: If the law-abiding and respectable class will cease to countenance the lower and criminal class and assist the whites in upholding the laws of the state and county there will be fewer lynchings and less crime.

Cuthbert Ledger: The tragic death of Sam Holt should be a warning to all men that he who lays lecherous hands violently upon a respectable white female in the south seals his own doom. If a white man had been guilty of Sam Holt's offense he would doubtless have met the same fate.

Liberty County Herald: The horrible lynching and butchery of the negro Sam Holt at Newnan on Sunday is one of the most deplorable affairs that has occurred in the bounds of our great state in years. Viewed from any standpoint it is disgraceful and certainly reflects upon our civilization.

LaGrange Reporter: While the punishment meted out to the black fiend was illegal, those who would criticise the proceedings should not forget the heinousness of the crime that excited the mob which applied the torch and watched the brute as he suffered agonies, as the flames gradually enveloped him and took his life away.

Banks County Journal: The double crime committed by Holt was the most atrocious ever recorded in the annals of Georgia's history and this accounts for the horrible tragedy perpetrated by southern people with a northern man to pour the oil on his shirt, his indignation was aroused, and as he poured the oil remarked: 'I am a northerner; I do not know how such a thing will go in my home, but I am ready to do my part to avenge the deeds of the negro."

Louisville Times: Those disposed to palliate the diabolical act of Georgians burning a negro wretch at the stake may say that the good people of the Empire State of the South are worked up to a frenzy by the enormity of the negro's crime, and the maddening thought that no one could tell whose wife or sister would be a victim next, but good men with the noble desire to protect their homes do not, in expressing that desire, lower themselves to a plane beneath the cannibal, disgrace their state and put a blot upon the escutcheon of our vaunted civilization.

Lawrenceville News and Herald: The baptism of fire visited on the negro rapist and murderer at Newnan last Sunday should be a grim warning to others of his race that just so sure as they commit such diabolical crimes as Holt was guilty of, just so sure will terrible vengeance overtake them. While lynch law is, under any and all circumstances, deplorable, when such black brutes as Holt invade the homes of white men with murder and rapine in their hearts, nothing short of burning them at the stake is adequate punishment.

COUNCILMEN CHOOSE TRUSTEES FOR LIBRARY AT CONFERENCE YESTERDAY

Those To Be Elected at Session of Council Monday Are Decided Upon by Eighteen Members of That Body.

SLATON GETS SIX-YEAR TERM

Cabiness, Harris, Day, Northen and Elkin Are Named.

THEIR ELECTION IS NOW ASSURED

May Be Some Changes Among Trustees, but Board Is Now Practically Complete and Is Probable W. M. Kelley Will Be President.

Eighteen members of the city council held a short conference yesterday afternoon in the Kimball house, at which it was decided who should be voted for by these eighteen for trustees of the library association.

The following were chosen:

W. M. Slaton, six-year-term.
H. H. Cabaniss, five-year-term.
Julian Harris, four-year-term.
T. J. Day, three-year-term.
W. J. Northen, two-year-term.
Dr. W. S. Elkin, one-year-term.

The conference was behind closed doors, and while it was rumored around the city hall for several days that such a conference would be held, it did not become generally known and the candidates for the places of trustees did not have an opportunity to work for themselves.

The members of the council thought this would be the best way to decide on who should be the trustees. They did not wish politics to enter into the selection of the gentlemen who will fill the honorable positions, and the facility of a conference beforehand was thought to be the best method.

The conference was in session for some time. There were eighteen councilmen and aldermen present. The vote on the foregoing names was almost unanimous and their election is assured when the council meets on Monday afternoon.

The race for the places of trustees was growing very warm and some of those running for the different terms were very close. For some of the terms there was only one candidate, while for some of the other terms there were several candidates.

The councilmen who were present at the conference yesterday considered all of the candidates and it was a hard matter to decide who would be the winners in the discussion. The conference was in session an hour and a half.

With the choice which has been made the board of trustees for the library is now nearly complete, although there may be some changes.

As soon as the new trustees are elected the board will be called together and formally organized. It has not been decided at this time, but it is probable that W. M. Kelley will be elected president. It was through the instrumentality of Mr. Kelley that the handsome donation of $100,000 was obtained from Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

For a long time Mr. Kelley has been working on the plan to secure a public library and as soon as the idea occurred to him he began his efforts to secure the favor of Mr. Carnegie to get the subscription.

At the recent election held for the benefit of the members of the library, at which six trustees for the new library were chosen, Mr. Kelley led the ticket. He received more votes than any other one of those trying for a trustee's place and was awarded the six-year term.

MRS. ATKINSON ON THE BURNING

She Writes to a Friend of the Newnan Occurrence.

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, whose husband, ex-Governor Atkinson, made an earnest effort to prevent the burning of Sam Holt, has written a letter to a friend in Atlanta telling of the occurrence.

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson says:

"I am just recovering from the terrible day of fire and blood in this heretofore law-abiding town. Nothing approaching the wild scene was ever witnessed here before. It being Sunday, and many people idle and on the streets, added to the excitement, and caused the determined men in whose hands was the trembling brute to be the center of a large number of spectators. The mob was deaf to all conservative voices; however, there were few of these. The occasion reminded me of the Sunday afternoons in Mexico City just before a bull fight, only here it was much more intense in blood-thirstiness; for in the Sunday amusements in Mexico there is only the doubtful danger of a man losing his life, but here there was a certainty of death the moment the horrible creature's foot rested on Newnan soil, for a crowd of armed men brought him.

"Again, this affair varied from Mexican cruelty in that the participants on entering the arena reversed the custom of men torturing to slow death one animal. Had the walls of the coliseum been around that burning stake and its writhing human form, a scene of old Rome would have been perfectly reproduced in this community, and doubtless the spirits of the ancient Caesars would have applauded their apostles of the nineteenth century as 'the pyre's thick flame shot a dismal glare.'

"I wish to correct the statement made by The Journal that the ladies of Newnan waved handkerchiefs and applauded. They looked on while the mob was passing through the streets, but there was no demonstration from them, either of approval or disapproval. This false statement is being commented on by the papers in every section of the country. The negro was burned two miles from town. The ladies and children were at their homes.

"While we feel that no punishment could be too severe for that criminal, it is generally deplored that one so barbarous was given him in this community. The possible injury to the boys and young men is inconceivable.

"We rejoice to know that the mob, on its arrival, was not strengthened by Newnan people. The prisoner was safely protected by an escort from a neighboring town—Griffin. Their faces were the last into which he looked. Most sincerely,

"MRS. W. Y. ATKINSON.

"Newnan, April 25th."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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REGULAR CONFERENCE HELD.

Delegates of Primary Sunday School Union Discussed "The Future of Primary Work."

The regular daily conference of the primary Sunday school union was held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the lecture room of the First Methodist church and was largely attended.

The subject for consideration was "The Future of Primary Work," and a large number took part in the discussion. The song service was conducted by Charles D. Tillman and was one of the entertaining features of the conference.

Secretary I. P. Black, of Pennsylvania, opened the meeting, but later called Mrs. J. E. Hobart, of Minneapolis, to preside over the conference.

Mrs. Hobart made a short address to the delegates and then introduced the subject for discussion. She said that the meeting was an open one and desired that all present should give their experiences in the matter of primary work that might be beneficial to others engaged in the same work.

Quite a number responded and many helpful suggestions were the result of the interesting discussion. The conference adjourned to take part in the session of the primary department at the Grand.

"I think them the most wonderful medicine for all bronchial affections."—HON. MRS. PERRY, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland.
BROWN'S Bronchial Troches
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Two Kinds . . . .

There are two kinds of printing. Some people are aware of this and insist upon the best, but others are either indifferent or careless, and permit the other kind to be imposed upon them. We want to convince every business man that he should insist upon the very best class of work being put into every job of printed matter he uses. The difference in price may be small, but the difference in returns is always great. The equipment of this establishment, together with the ability and thorough knowledge of the business which back it up, enable us to turn out work that is unequaled. The minutest detail gets as careful attention as the larger ones.

The Foote & Davies Company.

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ASSIGNMENT OF DELEGATES TO CHURCHES FOR SUNDAY

The committee on Sunday devotional exercises appointed yesterday morning had almost completed its labors last night when the night session of the convention began. The result of the labors of this convention are given. The list is subject to change and several of the churches are yet to be supplied with preachers.

The committee is composed of H. M. Hamill, chairman; Rev. A. Lucas, Rev. Silas Floyd, Dr. R. W. Miller, Rev. J. C. Jacoby, D.D.; John M. Green, Asa G. Candler, W. S. Witham, Rev. L. K. Probst, secretary.

A full and corrected list will appear in The Constitution tomorrow morning. The assignments to churches made yesterday follow:

Baptist Churches.

First Baptist—Rev. J. A. Grammer, D.D., 11 a. m.; Samuel Russell, 8 p. m.

Second Baptist—Mrs. Kennedy, primary department, 9:30 a. m.; T. W. Waterman.

Tabernacle Baptist—W. B. Broughton, 11 a. m.; W. A. J. Moore, Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist—Rev. J. G. Butler, D.D., Washington, D. C., 8 p. m.; Baptist Young People Union address, Professor W. D. Blanton, 7 p. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist—Dr. G. M. Shott, New Jersey, 11 a. m.

College Park Baptist—Rev. B. W. Spillman, 3 p. m.

Murray Hill Baptist, North Kirkwood—Rev. E. B. Farrer, Georgia, 11 a. m.; Rev. R. H. Crawford, Pennsylvania, 7:45 p. m.

West End Baptist—Rev. B. W. Spillman, D.D., North Carolina, 11 a. m.; Rev. J. W. Newman, D.D., Alabama, 8 p. m.

Sixth Baptist—Rev. B. W. Spillman, 7:30 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist—Rev. M. M. Gronendike, 11 a. m.; N. B. Broughton, 8 p. m.; E. K. Warren, 9:30 a. m.; E. A. Huff Hough, 3 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist—H. M. Hamill, 11 a. m.; W. C. Pearce, Illinois, 11 a. m.; Rev. J. B. Schantz, Pennsylvania, 9:30 a. m.

Methodist Churches.

First Methodist—Marion Lawrence, Ohio, 11 a. m. Rev. Aquila Lucas, New Brunswick, Canada. Busy People's class, Robert Scott, New York, and Mr. Shaw, of Florida. Address to Sunday school, 9:30 a. m; Mrs. Wilbur Crafts and Rev. I. C. Yeakel; Rev. W. M. Hincks, LL.D., 8 p. m.

Trinity Methodist—B. F. Jacobs, 9:30 a. m.; Dr. J. J. Redditt, Ontario, 11 a. m.; Dr. Aquila Lucas, New Brunswick, 8 p. m.

St. James's Methodist—Rev. W. B. Holmes, Tennessee, 11 a. m.; Rev. C. H. Butler, 7:30 p. m.

St John's Methodist—To be filled, 11 a. m.; Rev. J. W. Cherry, 8 p. m.

Inman Park Methodist—Rev. A. J. Stokes, 11 a. m.; Rev. L. E. Keith, 8 p. m.

Epworth Methodist, Edgewood—Rev. Dr. O. S. Thompson, Iowa, 11 a. m.; Rev. S. E. Greenawalt, Ohio, 7:30 p. m.

Asbury Methodist, Davis and Froundry Streets—Rev. M. H. Reynolds, Michigan, 11 a. m.; W. E. Holloway, Alabama, 8 p. m.

Marietta Street M. E. Church—Rev. Charles F. McKown, 11 a. m.; Dr. J. C. Hurlburt, 8 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist—Rev. A. P. George, D.D., St. Louis, 11 a. m.; Dev. Dr. Cole, 8 p. m. Sunday school address, J. R. Pepper, 9:30 a. m.; Rev. George O. Rachman, 3:30 p. m.; W. J. Samelroth, 3:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist—J. B. Green, Alabama, address to Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Rev. W. H. Harvey, Canada, 11 a. m.

Decatur Methodist—Rev. L. C. Kirkes, Texas, 11 a. m.

Barclay Mission Sunday School, No. 191 Marietta Street—E. B. Stevenson, 7:30 p. m.

Merritts Avenue Methodist Sunday School—E. J. Sheffey, 9:30 a. m.; Rev. P. H. Gwin, Virginia, 11 a. m.; C. D. Meigs, Indiana, 8 p. m.

Grace Methodist, Boulevard—Dr. Charles Roads, Pennsylvania, 11 a. m.; Dr. E. W. Rice, 7:45 p. m.

Payne's Memorial Methodist—Rev. O. H. Duggins, 11 a. m.; J. H. Engle, 8 p. m.

Wesley Chapel Methodist—Rev. W. S. Brown, New York, 11 a. m.; A. H. Mills, Illinois, 8 p. m.

English Avenue Methodist—To be filled, 3 p. m.

Children's Mass Meetings 3:30 P. M.

Tabernacle Baptist—Marion Lawrence, Mrs. W. J. Semelroth, St. Louis; Dr. Israel P. Black.

Second Baptist Church—H. M. Hamill, Illinois; Miss Annie Harlow, Pennsylvania; Miss Bertha Vella, Massachusetts.

Grace Methodist Church—George H. Archibald, Montreal; Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Washington, D. C.

Park Street Methodist Church—Mrs. J. W. Barnes, Pennsylvania; C. D. Meigs, Indiana.

Kirkwood Baptist Church—W. C. Pearce, Illinois.

Presbyterian Churches.

First Presbyterian, to be filled.

Central Presbyterian—Rev. Thornton Whaling, D. D., 11 a. m.; J. M. Broughton; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Moore Memorial Presbyterian—Rev. R. M. Hodge, 11 a. m.; T. W. Waterman and Alfred D. Mason, 8 p. m.

Fourth Presbyterian, Jackson and Chamberlain streets—Rev. C. B. Hatch, 11 a. m.; Rev. J. C. Jacobs, D. D., Indiana, 8 p. m.

North Avenue Presbyterian—Rev. J. Wynne Jones, Baltimore, 4:15 p. m.; S. M. Giddings, Sunday school, 2:45 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian—Rev. Thornton Whaling, D. D., Virginia, 11 a. m..

Kirkwood Presbyterian—Rev. Archibald Murphy, New York, 11 a. m.

West End Presbyterian—Rev. G. W. Wright, Chicago, 11 a. m.; Rev. J. A. McKamy, 8 p. m.

Barnett Presbyterian—Rev. J. H. Miller, Tennessee, 11 a. m.

Associate Reform Presbyterian—Rev. S. M. Hood, Kansas, 11 a. m.; George G. Wallace, Nebraska, 3:30 p. m.; Rev. J. K. Miller, Sunday school address, 4:30.

Wallace Presbyterian church—Hugh Cork, Minnesota; H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg, Pa., 8 p. m.

St. Luke's Episcopal—J. M. Magruder, 11 a. m.

First Christian church—Rev. D. R. Dungan, 11 a. m.; George W. Miller, of Illinois, and Lucius D. Alden, District of Columbia, 8 p. m.

First English Lutheran—Young Men's Christian Association hall, Rev. M. Rhodes, D. D., 11 a. m.; Rev. S. B. Barnitz, D. D., address to children, 9:30 a. m.

Y. M. C. A. meeting, 3:30 p. m.; Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Pennsylvania; Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, New Jersey.

Meetings for Colored People.

Friendship Baptist church—9:30 a. m., Silas M. Giddings, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Loyd Street M. E. church—Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, 11 a. m.

Aquila Lucas, Canada, and N. W. Collier, Florida, 3 p. m.; Rev. L. B. Maxwell, field worker, 7:45 p. m.

Colored Children's Mass Meetings—First Congregational church—Rev. S. B. Barnitz, D. D., 3:30 p. m.; Mrs. J. S. Ostrander, 3:30 p. m.; Dr. Alex Henry and R. B. Reppard, Georgia, overflowing meeting, 8 p. m.

Friendship Baptist church—Rev. L. B. Maxwell and Rev. E. M. Fergusson, 3:30 p. m.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Negro Preacher Talks to the Point.

Editor Constitution—I am a negro Methodist preacher, and have been for many years. I have always urged my race to be law-abiding citizens. No man can hope to escape punishment who willfully tramples law under his feet. My effort all through life has been to help them to a higher plane of morals. I am sorry, indeed, that in this respect they seem to make slow progress. As a class they are ignorant and much allowance should be made on that account. Ignorance often leads to crime, and I hope and pray that my race will make more vigorous efforts to drive out darkness and let in the sunlight of education.

As far as my knowledge goes our preachers condemn in unmeasured terms from the pulpit and elsewhere the awful crime of rape. The punishment for that crime is well known, there is no escaping it. The surest and quickest way to stop lynchings is for the crime of rape to stop. All the best men of the country deplore mob violence, and would stop it if in their power, but so long as that crime continues just so long will lynchings occur. Speedy trials by the courts, under the law, and the severest penalties inflicted upon evil doers, would doubtless lessen the frequency of these diabolical acts.

It is wrong, though, to charge that all of my race are ready to uphold and excuse the crime of rape, for such is not the case. There are thousands of my people who present an unbroken front in their condemnation of such crimes. I have always preached it from the pulpit, and shall contiue to do so to the end of my life. I do not intend to ever condone that crime in any way.

I hope the best elements of both races will unite in their efforts to bring about such legislation as will deter all such brutes as Sam Holt from even a thought of assaulting any woman.

We deplore the hasty lynching of Rev. Lige Strickland at Palmetto, which must have been done upon the statement alone of the brute Holt. He should have had the benefit of every doubt.

My advice to my race is, and has been for years, to unite with the best element of the white race in doing whatever is best to improve the morals, enlighten the minds and generally better the condition of the races. May God speed the day when lawlessness will cease, the cause for lynchings will be unknown, and Christianity take the place of evil and happiness shall prevail all over our land. I appeal to my race with all the earnestness of my heart to come to the front in trying to prevent the hellish crime of rape and to aid in the arrest and punishment of those who are guilty, for it is a blot upon civilization and a crime against humanity. It will go far toward the elevation of our race, for as citizens, it is our duty to ourselves and our posterity to make of all the very best citizens possible. Then the white wings of peace, happiness, prosperity and contentment will spread over our land like the mantle of hope and charity.

J. H. GRANT,
Editor National Republican.

Greenville, Ga., April 27, 1899.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

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That improve the expression of a pretty face and are real works of art, will be found in our superb stock. Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 42 North Broad street, Prudential building.

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17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.

We are still in the lead with a full line of pocket books, card cases, trunks, valises and satchels. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

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THE PASSING THRONG.

Among the gallant American soldiers now at the front in the Philippines are several well-known Georgians. Of these, none has made a better record for bravery on the field of battle than Alex W. Wallace, of this city.

Mr. Wallace is well known in Atlanta, where he has many warm friends. He is a member of troop I, Fourth cavalry, which has been in some of the hardest fought battles around Manila. In each engagement he has borne himself with distinction and has edded new luster to the name of Wallace—a name synomymous with chavilry and bravery in the history of this state.

His father, Colonel Wallace, was one of the bravest officers in the confederate army and illustrated southern valor on many a bloody field. His son is following loyally in his footsteps and making a fine record for himself.

A recent letter from his immediate commanding officer, Lieutenant Charles T. Boyd, gives the following information concerning Mr. Wallace:

"Your son is in good health. He is an excellent soldier, and has shown himself a reliable man under fire. As a member of my troop he has been in four severe engagements. The climate of the Philippines has thus far proved delightful. The food supply is excellent and the medical attention is good.

"Incredible as the statement may seem, there are people living within twenty-five miles of Atlanta who have never been on a railroad train—old men who have lived near railroads all their lives," said a gentleman yesterday. "On the way down to Newnan last Sunday an old fellow boarded the train. He stepped on gingerly and was evidently very much rightened. He examined the inside of the car with the greatest care and seemed very much surprised that it was not more complicated.

"'Well, well! who'd 'a' thought it!' he finally said, 'ef I'd 'a' knowed 'twuz ez easy ez this I'd been ridin' these things twenty years ago.'

"Some one asked him if this was his first experience on a railroad train.

"'Yes,' said the old fellow, 'I've allus been 'fraid of these trains. Why? Dunno—jest sorter jubus like. Mebbe I'll take a notion ter go up ter Atlanty soon—there ain't no tellin'!'"

George E. Stevens, of Cincinnati, O., representing The Enquirer, of tnat city, arrived last evening, and is at the Kimball. Besides his press duties, Mr. Stevens is a delegate from Ohio to the international Sunday school convention. Ohio is the banner northern state in the size of its delegation.

Max Hirsh, a member of the local staff of The Daily Cataract, of Niagara Falls, is in the city. Mr. Hirsh is one of the best known newspaper men in his section and is at present visiting many of the principal cities of the southern states. This is his first trip south and he speaks in high praise of the south and its people. On his return home Mr. Hirsh will doubtless contribute several interesting articles to the paper, based on data collected while in this section of the country.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a great medicine of intrinsic worth. It removes a cough or cold quickly and cures severe throat and lung affections in an astonishingly short time. Sold by all druggists for only 25 cents.

CONVENTION OF LABOR ADJOURNS

Constitution and By-Laws Adopted and Officers Elected.

H. F. GARRETT IS PRESIDENT

Miss Katie L. Barrow, of Augusta, Was Elected Vice-President.

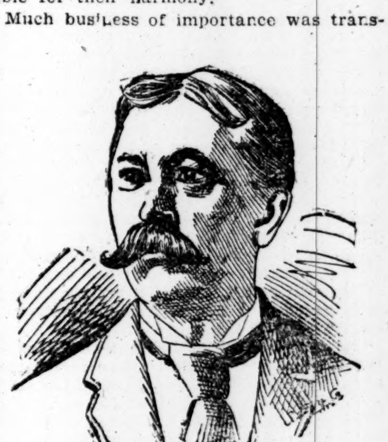
C. T. LADSON HONORED BY FEDERATION

The Sessions of the Convention Were Very Harmonious and Many Important Resolutions Were Referred to Committee on Legislation.

The permanent organization of the State Federation of Labor was effected yesterday, and the first convention of organized labor in Georgia adjourned sine die at 8:30 o'clock last night.

The sessions of the convention were notable for their harmony.

Much business of importance was transacted by the convention. A constitution and by-laws was adopted; a president, a secretary and treasurer and six vice presidents were elected, and the date and place of meeting selected.



C. C. HOUSTON,
Elected Secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

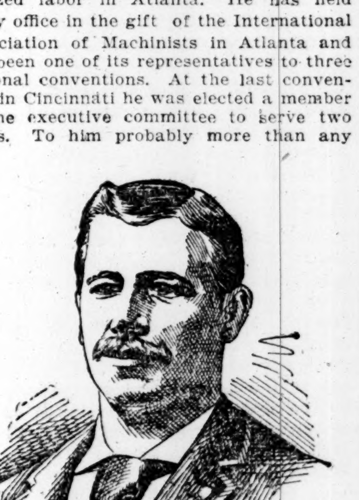
The morning session was called to order at 9:30 o'clock. With the exception of intermission of an hour for dinner, a continuous session was held until the hour of adjournment, 8:30 o'clock.

The morning session was entirely devoted to the reading of the constitution and its adoption by sections.

At the afternoon session the constitution was adopted as a whole; the election of officers held, and numerous resolutions read.

Election of Officers.

Henry F. Garrett, of Atlanta, secretary of Atlanta Lodge No. 1, International Association of Machinists, and a member of the reception committee, was elected president. Mr. Garrett is one of the most indefatigable workers in the cause of organized labor in Atlanta. He has held every office in the gift of the International Association of Machinists in Atlanta and has been one of its representatives to three national conventions. At the last convention in Cincinnati he was elected a member of the executive committee to serve two years. To him probably more than any of the other delegates is due the movement which brought about the organization of the SState Federation of Labor. His election was received with great enthusiasm.



H. F. GARRETT, Atlanta.
Elected President of the State Federation of Labor.

C. C. Houston, editor of The Journal of Labor, was unanimously chosen secretary. The Journal of Labor was made the official organ of the organization.

The greatest interest centered on the election of vice president.

Miss Katie L. Barrow, of Augusta, was elected from her district. Miss Barrow is an enthusiastic member of the Weavers' Union of that city. She was one of the three female delegates to the convention, and was an interested participant in all of its deliberations. Her election is notable in that she is the first woman in the history of state labor organizations in this country to hold a similar office. Miss Barrow is a handsome young woman of twenty-two years of age, and is employed in the King cotton mills in Augusta.

The other vice presidents elected were: J. J. Casey, of Savannah; J. B. Shoves, of Columbus; H. O. Teat, of Atlanta; W. C. Puckett, of Macon; Andrew McElroy, of Tate.

Miss Kate L. Barrow, H. O. Teat and Andrew McElroy were elected to serve as an executive council in connection with the president and secretary. John S. Thompson, J. W. Bridwell and William L. Gredig were elected to constitute the legislative board.

After the election of officers the question of a meeting place for the next convention came up. Augusta was chosen with unanimous concent, and the date of meeting was fixed for the third Wednesday in April.

What the Convention Did.

Besides the election of officers and the adoption of a constitution, the convention passed many important resolutions.

By unanimous consent, C. T. Ladson was elected the legal representative of the federation at the morning session. He was placed in nomination by Frank Myers, Jr., who spoke at length of Mr. Ladson's political efforts in behalf of organized labor. The ballot was cast unanimously and called forth great applause.

Following is the list of the resolutions adopted and referred to the committee on legislation:

An anti-child labor law, carrying with it compulsory education.

A state labor bureau and factory inspector.

A reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours a day.

To brand convict products, and the placing of placards announcing the sale of such goods.

That all printing done by or for the state of Georgia bear the union label.

Appointment of a competent state boiler inspector—to be a union man.

That the employing class be made to pay the same wages to women doing the same work as men.

To compel street car companies to place vestibules on street cars.

CHASED A CHICKEN THIEF.

Officer Runs in His Bare Feet After Firing Seven Shots—Thief Is Captured.

Yesterday morning Bicycle Officer Chosewood was sleeping at his home, 72 Pearl street, when he was awakened by overhearing a negro at the front door trying to induce Mrs. Chosewood to buy eight chickens. The officer heard enough to ascertain that the negro was offering the fowls at a price far below the market value.

Chosewood, only half dressed and with his shoes off, stepped to the door to talk to the negro. The officer quickly saw that the chickens had been stolen and told the negro to consider himself under arrest. The negro started to run and when caught began to fight.

Mrs. Chosewood brought her husband his pistol just as the negro broke loose and started to run.

Seven shots were fired at the fleeing negro, but none took effect. The policeman ran after the thief and caught him after a chase of over a mile.

The negro, who gave his name as Tom Rucker, was sent to the police barracks, where he confessed that he had stolen the eight hens in the country.

Officer Chosewood ran in his bare feet over stones and rough places and his feet were so badly bruised and swollen that he was unable to work yesterday.

The Southern Guarantee Loan Company

Lends Money to Its Certificate Holders Upon Approved Real Estate Security, Under Its Original Plan of Investment, Costing the Borrower Less Than . . .

FIVE PER CENT PER ANNUM, NET!

No commissions or expense of any kind except for examination of title and record of conveyances. If you have a loan on your property at a higher rate it will pay you to investigate our plans.

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Eastern Office: Dun Building, 290 Broadway, New York.
We refer to the Atlanta National Bank and the Atlanta Constitution.
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IT LOOKS SPRING-LIKE

And is beginning to feel the same way. Don't make a mistake this season in your Clothing outfit. Come to headquarters. Our SUITS are the talk of Atlanta's good dressers. There is a combination in them of style and fit that will make you a lasting customer.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, HATS, FURNISHINGS, Everything for Men and Boys.

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ROYAL Salad Dressing for Salads of all kinds.

Never separates, never becomes rancid; unequaled in quality and flavor because of the superior material of which it is made and the superior skill in making. No table should be without this exquisite relish, for all cold meats, beans, cold fish and sandwiches, lettuce, tomatoes and slaws.
One-half pints 25c; pints 50c.
Special wholesale prices by case.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
79 and 81 Peachtree St.
SIGN OF THE COFFEE POT.

A Welcome Awaits You

Delegates and visitors to the Sunday School Convention will find our store a most interesting place to visit during their stay in Atlanta. We are Headquarters for all the latest fads and souvenirs, and in addition, carry a most extensive stock of fine jewelry, etc.
MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers, 31 Whitehall Street.

Our New Wash Suits

For boys are the best and prettiest ever shown in Atlanta. There is so much character to them—so much style and dash to them. A chief point is in the weight. You have noticed, no doubt, that Wash Suits as a rule are heavy, clumsy looking. These are not. The seams lie down as smoothly and the whole effect is the same as you would get in a well made waist. Sailor styles predominate, but of course we have the more fancy kinds. All sizes to fit boys from 2 1-2 to 12 years at prices that range from $1.50 to $4.50.

About the New Negligee Shirts.

You would not be serving your Negligee Shirt interests well unless you looked our line over. It's such a large line and such a good line you cannot afford to pass it, that is, if you like style and are particular about the fit. One shirt especially we want to mention. It's in imported white madras in neat stripes—soft bosom with pearl buttons—to be worn with linen collar and cuffs. Such shirts usually sell for $1.50, but shown here in all neck sizes and all sleeve lengths at $1.00.

Spring Hats

Don't the heavy weight of your hat call for a new light weight one? A straw hat, for instance, or a light-weight Alpine or a light-weight flexible stiff hat. Let us show you a few of our exclusive styles. They are for a critical trade—just such hats as you are likely to admire.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

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OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL.

MANILA HEROES SEE BOSTON DROP A GAME

Coghlan and His Lieutenant Command Visit a Baseball Park.

THEY JONAHED CHAMPIONS

Players of Both Teams Line Up and Cheer the Dewey Contingent.

VISITORS BOW THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Quakers Find a Mascot in the Raleigh's Commander and Go in To Win.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Captain J. W. Coghlan, Lieutenant Commander Thomas W. Phelps and other officers of the United States cruiser Raleigh, which came here to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Grant mounment, and Dewey Day, witnessed today's National League game between the Philadelphia and Boston teams.

The Manila heroes saw two innings before their presence became generally known and they then received an ovation. The players of both clubs lined up across the pitcher's box and gave three cheers, in which they were joined by the nearly five thousand spectators. Captain Coghlan and Commander Phelps rose and bowed their acknowledgments of the courtesy. After the game the naval heroes were surrounded by the crowd and cheered to the echo.

The game was a beautiful exhibition of baseball. Orth, who pitched for the Phillies, was invincible, Stahl making Boston's only hit of consequence, a double. Two of Nichols' bases on balls resulted in runs for the Phillies. The fielding of both teams was almost perfect. Attendance 4,448. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia..	0 0 3 0 1 0 0 2 *—6	8	1	
Boston..	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	1	

Batteries—Orth and Douglass; Nichols and Clark. Umpires, Emslie and McDonald. Time, 1:40.

St. Louis 5, Pittsburg 1.

Pittsburg, April 28.—The baseball season was opened here today with fine weather, the usual parade, a large crowd and a good game. Pittsburg was outplayed at every point, but played a good uphill game and saved a shut-out in the last inning, by Donovan's three-bagger and McCarthy's long fly. Attendance 6,275. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg..	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	6	1	
St. Louis..	0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0—5	10	3	

Batteries—Tannehill and Bowerman; Young and O'Connor. Umpires, Burns and Smith. Time, 1:45.

Washington 12, New York 8.

Washington, April 28.—New York tried three pitchers today and with the exception of Coakley, who finished the game, they were wild and ineffective, so the local team won. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Attendance 300. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Washington..	1 0 3 8 0 0 0 0—12	14	4	
New York..	0 4 0 1 0 0 0 3—8	9	0	

Batteries—Weyhing and McGuire; Garrick, Seachrist, Coakley and Grady. Umpires, Hunt and Connolly. Time, 2:15.

Baltimore 12, Brooklyn 11.

New York, April 28.—When the Baltimores had scored two runs in the ninth today, Gaffney called the game on account of darkness, after nearly three hours' play, the Orioles winning by 12 to 11 on even innings. It was a slugging match in which five pitchers were used, Dunn being forced to retire from an injury sustained in sliding to second. The Brooklyns fielded raggedly, Farrell's throwing being especially off color. The Baltimores stole bases at will. Attendance 3,000. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn..	5 1 2 0 0 0 0 3—11	15	5	
Baltimore..	2 0 4 1 4 1 0 0—12	14	1	

Batteries—McJames, Dunn, Gaston and Farrell; Howell, Miller and Robinson. Umpires, Gaffney and Andrews. Time, 2:55.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Mobile 6, New Orleans 5.

New Orleans, April 28.—Mobile had a little the best of the game with New Orleans today, especially at the bat, Badger not only catching a good game, but knocking out a three-bagger and a home run, the latter when there were two men on bases. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Mobile..	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 *—6	9	1	
New Orleans..	0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0—5	7	1	

Batteries—Chamberlain and Badger; Delaney and Byers.

Shreveport 8, Montgomery 1.

Shreveport, La., April 28.—Shreveport bunchel hits and Montgomery bunchel errors in the first inning, Shreveport scoring finve duns, practically winning the game. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Shreveport..	5 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—8	8	2	
Montgomery..	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	6	

Batteries—Taylor and Rollins; Bailey, Leonard and Morris.

NO FAVORITES WON AT MEMPHIS

Fifty to One Shot Takes the Second Race with Ease.

Memphis, Tenn., April 28.—This was the last day but one at Montgomery park and it was a field day for the bookmakers, not a favorite crossing the wire first.

Jockey Burns was again in evidence, landing three winners at good odds and finishing inside the money on his other mounts.

St. Wood, in the second race, was the surprise of the day. With 50 to 1 chalked against him all over the ring, he justified the confidence of those who were bold enough to make a wager on his chances by winning in the easiest sort of fashion. Millstream, the second choice, won the handicap easily from Primate, the favorite.

Many horses were shipped to Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis tonight and tomorrow there will be a general clearing up. The weather today was oppressingly warm; track fast.

FIRST RACE—Four and a half furlongs, selling: Caviar, 101, Houck, 3 to 1, won; Online, 101, Burns, 3 to 5, second; Larkspur, 98, Aker, 12 to 1, third. Time, :57½. Go There, Sprung, Escholtzia also ran.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs, selling: St. Wood, 107, Kuhn, 50 to 1, won; Katherine D, 107, Aker, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Coosada, 102, Narvaes, 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:03½. Flying Bird, By George, Rosie Burke, Bill Bro, Miss Stanton also ran. Goal Runner, Grany left at post.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Hanlon, 107, Burns, 2 to 1, won; Benfrost, 107, Holden, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Stockholm, 101, Aker, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:17½. Halton, Tension, Mamie Callan, W. D. Hamilton, Glenmoyne, Empress Josephine and Nellie Baker also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Seven furlongs, handicap: Millstream, 101, Burns, 2 to 1, won; Primate, 103, Aker, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Blue Lick, 100, Kuhn, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:29½. Applejack, Be True, Jim McCleevy, Sorrow and Lennep also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One mile, selling: Colonel Frank Waters, 99, Aker, 3 to 1, won; Moroni, 109, Holden, 3 to 1 and even, second; Sea Robber, 113, Burns, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:44. Sir Blaze, Savarin, Johnny McHale, Kitty Regent and Harbinger also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs; Trombone, 110, Burns, 8 to 1, won; Treeopia, 115, Taber, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Patroon, 113, Rose, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½. Balk Line, Forseene, Belle Ward and Disturbance also ran. Don't Skip Me left at post.

Negligee Shirts.

Never before have we shown such a line. Select them now while lots and sizes are unbroken. We'll put them aside till you're ready for them.

SHOES $3.50 and $5.00.

None can offer better values at these prices.

Our lines of Neckwear and Underwear always the best.

LAW BROS.,

ai o Whitehall,

Sole Agents Dunlap Hats.

FAVORITES BEATEN AT AQUEDUC

Sixty to One Shot Lands First in the Initial Race.

New York, April 28.—Favorites were beaten in quick succession at Aqueduct today, not a single one being first past the judges' stand. Sir Christopher, a 60-to-1 shot, landed the first race from Ordeal, while Avalar, won the third at 15 to 1. Larva, second choice, fourth event, made a run-away race and won pulled up from the Metropolitan candidate, Don DeOro. Weather fine; track fast.

FIRST RACE—Selling, five furlongs: Sir Christopher, 99, Boland, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, won; Ordeal, 101, Oleary, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Belgrave, 94, McCue, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:01 4-5. Tyrian, Mark, Russella, Walden, Al Reeves, Dr. Wyeth, Red Gidd, Prosaic and Island Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Satin Slipper, 106, McCue, even, won; Lady Lindsey, 106, O'Connor, 4 to 5, second. Time, 1:14 2-5. Only two ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling, five furlongs: Avalan, 114, Wilson, 15 to 1, won; Decimal, 101, J. Slack, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Ciales, 99, McCue, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:02 2-5. Give and Take, Bombay, Zaza and Mound Builder also ran.

FOURTH RACE—About seven furlongs: Larva, 106, Spencer, 9 to 5, won; Don de Oro, 128, Oleary, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Kinnikinnic, 112, McCue, 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:14 4-5. Forsooth and Tabouret also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Rare Perfume, 104, Mitchell, 6 to 1, won: Effervescent, 94, O'Connor, even and 2 to 5, second; Domineer, 98, Odom, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Lender, Rey Salazar, Tyrbo, Red Spider, Hilee, San Mateo, Tinkler, Judge Quigley and Bloodhound also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, four and one-half furlongs: Frelinghuysen, 108, Odom, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Neponset, 112, McCue, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Alex, 110, Scherrer, 6 to 1, third. Time, :55 3-5. Florinet, Laureatea and Shamokin also ran.

WHY MICE CAUSE WOMEN FEAR.

Instances Where the Little Animals Have Caused Great Trouble.

A mouse has long been known to be the bitterest enemy of womankind. Just why the average run of femininity should fear such a helpless, harmless little creature cannot be explained. During the civil war a famous female spy was betrayed through the instrumentality of a mouse. The woman was masquerading as a boy and succeeded admirably in deceiving the enemy until one evening while dining with a party of men at a farmhouse a black mouse jumped from a cupboard to the table, almost in the face of the supposed boy. With a shrill feminine shriek the spy threw up her arms and rushed across the room, and, springing on a couch, went into hysterics from sheer fright. The men, of course, suspected her, and, rather than be searched, she confessed, but by the aid of the loyal old farmer and his wife, she made her escape in the night.

A well-known woman physician of Chicago says she can do any kind of surgical work without a tremor, but the sight of a mouse turns her strangely ill and thoroughly "unwomans" her.

Another woman, Mrs. William E. Phenefruk, living in South Marion street in Delaware, O., has such a terror for mice that she recently went insane through fright at one of the wee creatures. The woman was sweeping her cellar when a mouse darted out from an old barrel and ran about her feet. She tried to step on it and beat at it with her broom, calling piteously to her little boy to help her. But the boy, thinking she was in fun, frightened the terrified mouse toward the woman whenever it tried to get away. At length the boy rushed at it in earnest and the mouse darted under the woman's skirts and she fell to the floor insensible, only to lose her mind when at length consciousness returned to her.

WILL PURCHASE LAND AT ONCE.

On Which To Work the Convicts in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., April 28.—(Special.)—The democrats will not, as at first planned, retire from the penitentiary directorate today. They and the fusionists completed plans for conducting the penitentiary. An order was made for the immediate purchase of the "Caledonia" farm, near Weldon, 7,290 acres for $64,125, and the "Anson" farm, near Wadesboro, 2,211 acres for $20,888. A tentative proposition was made by James B. Pace to take three farms on the Roanoke river, together with 600 convicts, paying $10,000 net, the purpose being to grow sugar beets and make sugar. The board asked him for a more definite proposition.

At chambers here today Judge Brown granted a mandamus restraining the fusionists on the board of agriculture from interfering in any way with the new democratic members and declaring the latter to have equal rights with the others. He said the legislature was the supreme authority and had the right to elect members of the board. The fusionists appealed and the case will be argued in the supreme court tomorrow.

GOVERNOR BLACKBURN

Always said that Crab Orchard Water would cure more diseases than any one remedy that he had ever used.

BUILDING AN OCEAN PALACE.

Rival to the Oceanic Will Soon Be Launched.

From The New York Press.

Another great floating ocean palace will soon be added to the fleet of such now running between New York and European ports. It is the Deutschland and she is being constructed by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, Germany. She will be a twin-screw ship, 685 feet in length, 67 feet beam and 42 feet deep. Her tonnage will be 16,000 tons, she will develop 33,000 horse power and is expected to maintain an average speed of 23½ knots.

In length and size generally this monster ship will take precedence of every other ocean steamer except the new Oceanic of the White Star line, which is about seventeen feet longer. She will be nearly thirty feet longer than the great Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross.

The new ship will have novel features. Among them will be a large playground for children, a gymnasium fitted with every modern convenience and device for athletic exercises and a grillroom on the promenade deck, where passengers may have broiled chops, oysters or steaks as temptingly cooked and well served as at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Equal to the Occasion.

From Spare Moments.

The colonel of a certain regiment, who was very strict on his young officers, was continually inspecting their troop-rooms to see if everything was clean, and also to see if he could find fault with anything.

One day he inspected the room of an officer who was noted for his wit. He had nearly finished his inspection when he noticed a cobweb in one of the corners, and thought to himself: "Now I have got him."

"What does this mean?" asked the colonel.

The young officer coolly replied:

"We always keep one in case a man cuts his finger."

KELLAM & MOORE.

If you want reliable glasses, with frames properly fitted to the face, go to Kellam & Moore, leading opticians, 42 North Broad street, Prudential building.

TO PLAY FIRST GAME OF SEASON

City League Will Have Initial Match Today.

LARGE CROWD WILL ATTEND

Game Will Be Between the Atlantas and the Firemen.

BOTH TEAMS ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

Many Distinguished People Have Been Specially Invited To Be Present. Ladies Admitted Free.

The first baseball game of the season by the City League will be played this afternoon between the Atlantas and the Firemen. The game will be called at 3 o'clock at Brisbine park and it is probable that one of the largest crowds that has ever attended a City League game will be present.

Both teams are in excellent condition and are confident of putting up a good game. The players of the Atlantas and Firemen have been hard at work practicing and are in fine trim for the match.

The season of baseball in Atlanta will be opened with the game this afternoon and the occasion will be one of unusual importance to those interested in the City League. Many prominent and distinguished persons have been especially invited to attend the game and it is probable that he crowd will be a very large one.

This week a number of invitations were sent to the heads of all the city, county and state government departments in the city and many of them have already accepted. The statehouse officers, the judges of the supreme court, the officers of the department of the gulf, the county officers, the mayor, the city officers and members of council and the officials of the customhouse will be among the invited guests.

The Fifth regiment band will be in attendance and will render a specially prepared musical programme during the time of the game. The music will be one of the features of the opening of the season.

Ladies will be admitted free both to the grounds and to the grand stand today, but others than the invited guests will be required to pay an admission of 10 cents. The proceeds of these games will be devoted to the maintenance of the league and for the defrayment of necessary expenses.

This will be known as Ladies' day and it is expected that a large number of the fair sex will attend the game.

Greater interest is being manifested in the City League this year than ever before and the indications are that the season will be an unusually successful one. The officers of the league are determined that only clean ball will be given during the season.

The rules governing the organization of the league does not permit of professionals taikng part in any of the games and some of the most prominent amateurs of the city are on the teams constituting the City League.

Both teams that are to play this afternoon are very evenly matched and it is probable that the scores will be close. It is expected that neither team will score heavily and some fine playing is looked for from individuals.

BALL PLAYERS BANQUETED.

Members of the City League Tendered Delightful Spread at Durand's Thursday Night.

The members of the City Baseball League were banqueted Thursday night by President Harry Schlesinger and the managers of the four local teams—and a right royal banquet it was.

The spread took place in the upper room of Durand's restaurant. Covers were laid for fifty guests and fifty guests were on hand with keen appetites and keene wits at the appointed hour.

The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers and maidenhair ferns and the menu ran the gamut of good things to eat. Starting with strawberries and cream, it continued through the intermediate substantials such as fried chicken ad libitum, salads, chipped ham, tongue and potatoes until coffee and cigars were reached.

Cigars lighted, post-prandial talks were the order of the hour. President Schlesinger, Managers Joyner, Dickinson, Tracy and Patterson all made rousing talks along the lines of manly sport during the coming season. Their speeches were enthusiastically received and were cheered to the echo.

During the speech-making Mr. Durand offered $5 in gold for the batter making the highest average and $5 for the catcher making the fewest number of errors during the season. At the conclusion of this announcement three rousing cheers were given by the guests for Mr. Durand.

The speech-making then became general; every one was called on, and every one responded. All of the speeches were good and all were applauded to the echo.

At a late hour the guests departed, after spending a very enjoyable evening.

LAST DAY OF PASSION PLAY.

Special Matinee for Children Will Be Given This Afternoon at the Columbia.

Edison's representation of the Passion Play will be given this afternoon and again tonight at the Columbia theater.

The matinee this afternoon is especially for the children and every mother should take this opportunity to impress upon the younger ones the life and sufferings of our Savior. There is no better way to teach children than by awakening the interest of the little ones, and the presentation of the Passion Play, now at the Columbia, will leave an impression on their minds that will be of lasting benefit to them.

The attendance throughout the week has been good and a very large audience is expected this afternoon.

HOW TO DETECT THOSE STAMPS

Special Agent Explains the Fraudulent Cigar Stamps.

Greenville, S. C., April 28.—(Special.)—Special Agent Lee Bullock, of the treasury department, is here and reports many more seizures of cigars along the line of the Southern railway yesterday. He detained several thousand cigars at Spartanburg, suspected to be contraband. He explained the chief defect on the stamp, so that a layman can detect the fraud. In the large letters on the stamp are mortised stars. Only one star appears in the forged stamp, while the genuine has three in each branch and in the stem of each letter. The indications are that the fraud is much more extensive than was first supposed and other factories are implicated.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will speak at Pelzer cotton mills tomorrow.

TARHEELS WIN; SECOND GAME TODAY

Prettiest Contest of the Season Seen at Piedmont Park Yesterday.

CAROLINA 2, GEORGIA 1

Crackers Gave Fine Exhibition of Infield Work to Large Audience.

GAME TODAY WILL BE HARD FOUGHT

Both Teams Were Anxious for Second Game of the Series To Be Contested in Atlanta.

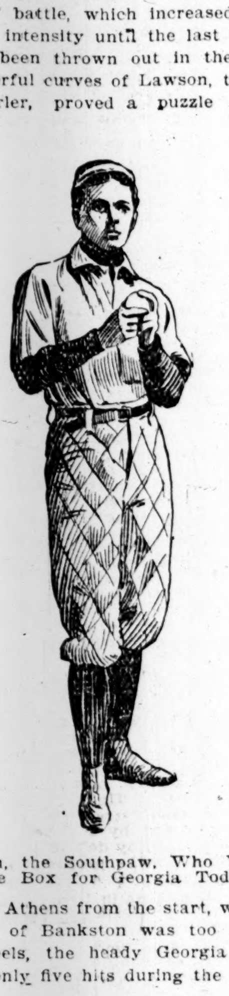
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

North Carolina and Georgia will meet again this afternoon at Piedmont park. Game begins at 3 o'clock promptly.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In the prettiest game seen in Atlanta this season, the University of North Carolina triumphed over the Georgia team, and won out yesterday at the Exposition grounds by the close score of 2 to 1.

The contest, which was witnessed by a crowd of 700 admirers of the red and black of Georgia and the blue and white of Carolina, developed in the second inning into a pitchers' battle, which increased in interest and intensity until the last Georgia man had been thrown out in the ninth. The wonderful curves of Lawson, the Carolina twirler, proved a puzzle to the boys from Athens from the start, while the box work of Bankston was too fast for the Tarheels, the heady Georgia pitcher allowing only five hits during the nine innings.



Richardson, the Southpaw, Who Will Go in the Box for Georgia Today.

The feature of the game was the superb infield work of the Georgia team, and the ability of Backstop Moore in throwing with accuracy to first and second base.

As a result of the close score of yesterday and at the request of numbers of the large audience who enjoyed the game, Managers Adams and Carr of the Georgia and Carolina teams decided last night to play the second game of the series in this city, and the lovers of baseball will have an opportunity to see the crack southern college teams meet at Piedmont park this afternoon. The game was scheduled to be played in Athens on the campus of the university, and the announcement that it will be played here instead will be received with pleasure by the friends of both teams.

How Carolina Won.

The wonderful improvement in the work of the Georgia team over their last exhibition in Atlanta when they met defeat at the hands of Cornell was agreeably noticeable to the audience, and at the quick plays in the infield and the puzzling curves of Bankston, the crowd cheered with appreciation.

No prettier twirling has ever been seen in this city than that exhibited by Lawson for Carolina yesterday. His management of the sphere was perfect, while the men behind him played together with the precision of professionals.

In base running Carolina was cleanly outclassed by Georgia, although at the bat the Crackers were less effective than their opponents.

In the first inning both teams appeared timid at the bat, and not a man on either side managed to reach second base. Graves began the stick work for Carolina in the second, and placed a pretty single in right field. Allison flew out to right, and Graves was caught playing off first by a pretty throw from home plate. Lambeth flew out to left field, retiring the side.

For Georgia, Heidt singled prettily to left. Jones smashed out a hot grounder to short, which was fumbled, the player however recovering in time to catch Heidt at third base. Richardson struck out, and Jones stole third. Bankston retired his side by striking out.

Georgia's Only Score.

In the third inning the Georgia boys reached home plate for the first and only time. DuBignon led off, but failed to connect with the pig skin, and was retired on three strikes. McBride was presented with a base on balls and immediately stole second and third base. DuBose struck out, but Graves at this point allowed the ball to pass him, and McBride trotted home. Moore hit a fly to deep center, which was promptly taken in by Rodgers, but the college yells from the bleachers testified that Georgia was satisfied with its lead of one over Carolina, and the red and black took the field again.

In the fourth, Carolina was enabled by clever base running and an opportune hit to make the circuit of the bags for the first time. Winston led off with a fly to deep center, which Richardson got under with difficulty. Lawson singled to center, and Woodward smashed out a grounder to short, which McBride could not reach. Graves sacrificed to first, and Lawson came in home. Allison went out from second to first.

Georgia men reached third in the fifth and sixth inning, and a timely hit at either juncture would have tied the score, but just at the moments when hits were most needed, the superb work of Lawson prevented the ball from leaving the diamond.

Carolina's last run was made in the sixth inning, and was the only earned tally of the game. Rodgers hit to center and duBignon here made Georgia's only error, allowing a difficult fly to get by him. Winston singled to center and Rodgers was thrown out in home by a beautiful throw. Winston stole second and Lawson singled to right field, bringing in Winston. Woodward hit to second, and Lawson was put at second on a player's choice. Graves went out, and brought the Georgia team in with a fly to left field.

In the eighth a desperate attempt was made by the Georgia boys to tie the score. DuBignon reached first on three strikes, and DuBose singled to center, but the former was caught off base by a quick throw, and Moore, the last hope of the Georgia team, went out to shortstop.

The game was probably the best college contest seen in Atlanta since the game three years ago, when Georgia defeated the University of Pennsylvania. Carolina and Georgia are closely matched, and the contest this afternoon will be watched by a large crowd of interested spectators. The following is the game in detail:

North Carolina.	ab.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Rodgers, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Winston, 1st b.	3	1	1	7	2	1
Lawson, p	4	1	2	2	4	1
Woodward, ss.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Graves, c.	4	0	1	7	4	1
Allison, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Lambeth, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Carr, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2	0
Alston, 2b.	1	0	0	4	0	0
Totals	31	2	5	27	13	4

Georgia.	ab.	r.	h.	p. o.	a.	e
McBride, ss.	3	1	0	1	0	0
DuBose, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	0
Moore, c.	4	0	0	5	1	0
Beusse, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	0
Heidt, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Jones, l. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Richardson, r. f.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Bankston, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
DuBignon, c. f.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Totals	33	1	4	27	9	1

North Carolina. .... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2
Georgia . . .. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Summary—Stolen base, North Carolina, 2; Georgia 4. Passed balls, Graves 1. Wild pitches, Bankston 1, Lawson 1. Bases on balls, off Lawson, 1; off Bankston, 1. Struck out by Lawson, 6; by Bankston, 5. Left on bases, Georgia 6, Carolina 3. Time of game 1:55. Umpire, Brunson. Scorer Ridley.

Hood's Sarsaparilla goes directly to the seat of any trouble and by cleansing the blood speedily removes the causes of manifold complaints and gives a health-tone to the whole system.

MERCER HAD AN EASY TIME

In Taking a Game from the Macon Nine.

Macon, Ga., April 28.—(Special.)—Mercer, 12; Macon, 0. The above is the result of today's ball game, played at the new Athletic park. Te local aggregation could do nothing with the Mercer sluggers and the once-upon-a-time champions are now wondering how they lost the game.

For four innings Macon had Mercer going, but in the fourth the Mercerians got on to Calloway's curves and batted out four runs. Seven clean hits were made and from that time on Macon could do nothing. Captain Jones, of the Macon team, who was at one time the best amateur pitcher in the state of Georgia, tried to encourage the men, but it was to no avail. Steinbacher, Mercer's wonder, settled down and allowed only one hit to be secured off his delivery, while Mercer rapped Calloway at will.

At the end of the fifth inning Bruce Jones, catcher for the Macon team, and Allen, third baseman for Mercer, had a slight mix-up at the home plate. It seems that Allen struck out and became enraged at some remark made by Jones, the catcher. Jones struck him several terrible blows in the face, and while Allen was making desperate attempts to strike Jones with the bat, which he held in his hand, he was receiving lick after lick from the plucky catcher. Allen finally succeeded in giving the backstop one crack, which ended the fight, as they were separated. The game was resumed in a few minutes and Mercer won iwth ease. Following is the score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Macon..	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	1	13	
Mercer..	1 0 0 4 0 3 2 1 1—12	13	1	

Batteries—Calloway and Jones, Steinbacher and Peel.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

We offer all advantages of both attendance and correspondence courses. Our method of instruction is modern and scientific. Students who take the correspondence course are also entitled to our attendance course without extra charge at any time found convenient to visit Atlanta. Prospectus sent free upon application. Address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

A Medicine—A Stimulant

Recovers a lost appetite and better still helps digestion, so that the appetite is a blessing, not a curse. Recommended by doctors to dyspeptics. Sold by druggists and grocers.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

To Ladies

Obliged to use a stimulant

TRADE MARK

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Is Recommended Because of Its

Absolute Purity,
Gentle Mellowness
and Great Age.

Indorsed by Leading Physicians.

Sold at all first-class Cafes.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

Ready-to-Put-On Things.

Here is a double colum mention of ready-to-wear things. They are chosen with the view of being the most representative of their respeciive lines. It is not to be expected that they are the only things we show in their line, or even at the price mentioned, but as we stated above they represent what we consider the most desirable styles and best values in stock.

Wash Shirt Waists.

Waists of corded Bastist—a new weave this season—and silk striped Gingham—colors guaranteed fast—full Shirtwaist yoke and back.......... 1.50

Waists of White Lawn, with two rows of four small tucks on each side of front. Four other similar styles at at the same price.......... 1.00

White Lawn Waists, two rows of hemstitched beading outlining yoke, full front, linen collar and cuffs with round corners.......... 1.25

Plain White Pique Waists of very fair quality pique, bayardere welts, pointed yoke with French back; special price.......... 1.25

Special Silk Waists.

Black Taffeta Silk Waists with small tucks over entire body. Also with six bias pleats one-half inch wide in front, with hemstitched finish. Yoke outlined in back with two pleats of same. Plain sleeves with ruffle at cuff. Price.......... 5.00

Taffeta Silk Waists in black and all the leading colors. Doubled-pointed front formed by narrow cords; shirt-waist back. Stock collar corded to match waist. Waists easily worth $6.50. Price.......... 5.75

Plain Colored Taffeta Waists made by Fish, Clark & Flagg. Box pleated and corded shoulders, forming fullness in front. Shirtwaist back and sleeves; sleeves ruffled at cuff. Colors, turquoise and navy blue violet, pink and red. Price.......... 9.00

Children's Muslins.

Children's Drawers made of good muslin, trimmed with three narrow tucks, in sizes for children two to twelve years; priced according to size; 12½c to.......... .25

Children's Gowns made of long cloth, trimmed with em-embroidery edge and insertions, in sizes for children 2 to 12 years; priced according to age; 50c to.......... .85

Children's first short gowns made of long cloth, yoke of Nainsook embroidery and tucks, embroidery ruffle in neck and sleeves; price.......... .75

Children's Skirts made of fine Nainsook, with waist; trimmed with four tucks and Nainsook embroidery ruffle, sizes 6 months to two years; price.......... .50

Children's Skirts made of good muslin, trimmed with five narrow tucks, short style to button on waist, sizes 2 to twelve years; priced according to size, 25c to.......... .45

Corset Covers.

Corset Covers made of fine Cambric, round neck and arm holes trimmed with neat cambric embroidery; the best style we have ever shown for the price.......... .35

Corset Covers made of nainsook, full fronts, round front and square back; neck trimmed with nainsook embroidery, nainsook edge also in arm holes.......... .50

Corset Covers made of superfine cambric, square yoke of nainsook embroidery, fitted with drawing ribbons, neck and arm holes trimmed with nainsook edging .75

Muslin Skirts.

Made of fine Cambric, umbrella style, double flounce of cambric, set with three tucks and edged with three-inch torchon lace.......... 1.25

Made of fine Cambric, extra wide, as all of our Skirts are; lawn ruffle edged with two-inch torchon lace, set on deep lawn flounce, with four tucks and torchon insertions.......... 1.50

Made of Cambric, ten-inch cambric embroidery ruffle, set on four-inch lawn flounce, an elegant and very refined style.......... 1.75

Muslin Drawers.

Drawers made of cambric, umbrella style, cambric ruffles with set on ruffle of cambric embroidery, specially good style for the price.......... .65

Drawers made of long cloth, umbrella style, with six tucks above six-inch flounce of dainty nainsook embroidery.......... .75

Drawers made of long cloth, umbrella style, four-inch flounce set with two-inch Point de Paris lace, one of the most desirable nnmbers we are showing... 1.00

Muslin Gowns.

Made of Cambric, square yoke of clustered tucks, lawn ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace around yoke and in neck and sleeves.......... 1.25

Made of fine Cambric, bias yoke of Nainsook insertion and tucks, Nainsook embroidery ruffle in neck and sleeves, a pretty style.......... 1.50

Made of fine Nainsook, double V yoke formed by bands of lawn and Valenciennes insertion, wide lawn ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace. around yoke. Same lace in sleeves.......... 1.75

Ladies' Hosiery.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, high spliced heels and double soles, also with all white feet or white soles, a hose imported specially for us; price.......... .25

Ladies' Drop-stitch Cotton or Lisle Hose, very elastic quality, dyed by Hermsdorf, the best dyer of fast black hosiery in Germany; price per pair.......... .25

Ladies' Plain Lisle or Fine Maco Cotton Hose, either in tans, browns or black, very fine gauge, light and elastic quality, 3 pairs for $1.00, single pair.......... .35

Ladies' Neckwear.

Shovel and puff scarfs in large plaid effects—having same effect as the once-over ascot when tied by hand; price.......... .50

Pique ascots in wide stripes in red and white, Helio and white and blue and white, very swell summer scarfs.......... .50

White China Silk Scarfs, 2 yards long—to be wrapped twice around collar as a stock and tied in bow, hemstitched or embroidered ends; $1.00 to.......... 1.50

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TO CELEBRATE DEWEY'S VICTORY

Monday, May 1st, Is Anniversary of the Great Occasion.

NO PROGRAMME YET ARRANGED

Probable That Matter Will Be Taken Up Today.

CHIEF JOYNER WILL RING THE FIRE BELL

Will Begin at 5 O'Clock and Continue for Half an Hour—Rang the Bell Last Year.

Preparations are under way to celebrate the anniversary of the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila bay, May 1, 1898, in Atlanta, and the indications are that the celebration of the first anniversary of the occasion will be an interesting event.

Appropriate celebrations will be held in all the large cities of the United States and the matter has been talked of in Atlanta and it is highly probable that public exercises will be arranged by those interested in the matter.

Chief W. R. Joyner will ring the big bell on fire headquarters at 5 o'clock on the morning of May 1st, as he did last year when informed by The Constitution that the news of Dewey's victory had been confirmed.

On receipt of the news of the great naval victory and of Dewey's gallant entry into the bay, where a large number of the enemy's ships were at anchor, Chief Joyner began ringing the fire bell and kept it up for about half an hour.

It was exactly 5 o'clock in the morning when the bell began to ring and this was joined by engines in the railroad yards whose whistles were set in full blast for half an hour.

The noise awoke people within a mile of the center of the city and the news of the victory spread through the city and was received with delight.

While no regular programme of public exercises has been arranged it is probable that steps will be taken to celebrate the day in some such manner. The sentiment of celebration has met with enthusiastic approval in Atlanta.

The observance of the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay will be in line with similar demonstrations in all parts of the country and the war department has already signified its approval and determination to co-operate as far as possible in the matter.

In New York city the day will be elaborately observed. The warships stationed there will fire salutes and the forts will do likewise.

In California a carnival will be held and the day will be a holiday. This demonstration will be one of the prettiest in the entire country.

WAS EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration by the Odd Fellows of Atlanta—An Enjoyable Occasion.

The Odd Fellows of Atlanta celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their order Thursday night at the Odd Fellows hall.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was first established on the 26th of April, 1819. The right day to have held the celebration would have been Wednesday, but the ceremonies were postponed on account of many prominent Odd Fellows being absent from the city.

The celebration last evening was witnessed by a large number of members of all the local lodges and the programme was greatly enjoyed.

Odd Fellowship has rapidly stretched out its influence for good throughout the country, and no where has its growth been more rapid than in Georgia and Atlanta.

A large delegation of the Rebekah degree, the degree to which the women relatives of Odd Fellows are entitled, was present at the exercises.

The canton appeared in full uniform and presented a fine appearance.

The exercises opened with the rendition of the ceremonies appropriate to the anniversary occasion. After this came the addresses, the order of which was as follows:

T. L. Gruzard, grand master—"Odd Fellowship; What It Is, and the Order in Georgia."

Alex Dittler, deputy grand master—"Work for the Next Grand Lodge Year."

Judge R. T. Daniel, grand representative—"American Odd Fellowship and Sovereign Grand Lodge."

Judge H. E. W. Palmer—"The Subordinate Lodge a Great Field of Our Work."

Hon. A. L. Kontz, past grand master, delivered an address on "The Encampment and Canton."

The exercises were closed with an address by John A. Hynds, past grand, entitled, "Rebekah Odd Fellowship; or Women in the Order."

Refreshments were served during the evening.

Stop!

Danger!

Persons in need of medical treatment are often aware that they are afflicted with some trouble, but put it off from time to time until they have a disease that is incurable. Would it not be best to stop and study your condition and be warned at the DANGER SIGNAL? Also, would it not be much more sensible to consult a physician and find out your just condition? DR. HATHAWAY & CO., the eminent specialists of this city, have the reputation of being the most skilled men in their specialty, and if you will go to them they will tell you the truth. Not only that—if you do not need treatment, they will tell you so; if you do, they will advise you the quickest and safest way to get well. Remember, they are experts and have had the best results of any specialists in this country in their line, have been located here for a long time, and the business men, press and their grateful patients heartily indorse their methods of treatment. Consult them and you are safe.

SPECIALTIES: Syphilis, specific blood poison, nervous debility, stricture, impotency, unnatural discharges, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases in all forms, catarrh and diseases of womankind.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1 only. Call or write DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 2½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., Inman building. Separate reception room for ladies.

PROGRESS OF PRIMARY WORK TOLD BY MRS. W. F. CRAFTS

Mrs. W. F. Crafts, president of the International Primary Union, made the following address on her work yesterday afternoon:

"We are certain that primary work has a future because it has a past filled with energy and progress. In the primary Sunday school teacher of today one may discover the combination of several forces: First, love for God's little ones. 'I love God and little children,' Richter's well-known words, have lodgment in the heart of primary teachers everywhere. The innocence, the sprightliness, the truthfulness of little children produce a charm that weaves a spell upon those who come in contact with them. 'They be the loves,' says the old sexton's wife as she sits in the old church with her knitting and enters into conversation with the new rector of the Seaboard parish. Yes, 'they be the loves,' and they take hold of and love in a way that is as strong as life itself.

"It has been said: 'The heavens love those who love children;' then are primary teachers blest indeed.

"A second element which has contributed to the progress of primary work is the belief which primary teachers have in work for children. Phillips Brooks said: 'He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness which no other help given to human creatures in any other stage of human life can possibly give again.' I wonder if any superintendent here has ever tried the experiment of suggesting to a primary teacher that he would like to give her a promotion by placing her in charge of a Bible class? Once upon a time such a proposition was made to me, coupled with the remark: 'We think our pastor's wife is in rather small business teaching the primary class.' I had at that time over 200 little folks on my roll. I was almost stunned by having such an estimate put upon God's little ones, but I recovered myself sufficiently to say: 'Thank you, but I feel that I have the place of power in the Sunday school, and I choose to remain where I am.'

"Quite recently I was asked to become the teacher of an adult Bible class. Again I declined, saying that 'all my training and development had been along the line of teaching young children, and that I considered it a life work. I am sure this sentiment finds echo in the heart of every primary teacher. And so primary work has come to be great in the hearts of its teachers. Call it enthusiasm. Call it by any name you please. We believe it is a God given genius. It is His purpose that those little ones whose angels so always behold the face of their Father shall have abiding, believing teachers

"A third element that has made for progress in the primary work is the willingness of primary teachers to help each other and to be helped.

"It was this spirit which led to the organization of primary unions, which culminated in the International Primary Union with its now more than three hundred unions. Not one of these unions, not one of the members of these unions but would accept the sentiment expressed in the words of Emerson: 'All are needed by each one; nothing is good or fair alone.'

"There is a noble free masonry among primary teachers which is not bounded by any shore. As we love little children, we love those who love little children. We are glad that we belong to the great Sunday school army, but are gladdest because we have been detailed to the infantry. All teachers of little children are in a peculiar sense our comrades. We have no trade secrets, but only the strongest desire to tell to others all we know, and have them in turn tell us all they know.

"A fourth element in the progress of primary work is the willing spirit of primary teachers to learn all they can from outside sources, notably the kindergarten and the child study movement, and this has led to the consideration and adoption of psychological practices in our work.

"Certainly every thoughtful teacher should endeavor to work in harmony with the love which God has put into the very fiber of the child's being. Not to do so is disloyalty both to God and to the child. Psychological practice should not lessen the spirituality of the teaching; on the contrary, it should increase spirituality, because it is working together with God. Professor Halleck has said: 'Today the Creator does not place the full-grown soul in Eden, but He gives us a chance to assist in developing human souls from their chrysalis state.' I will carry the figure further by saying that if a chrysalis is allowed to open in its own way and time, a beautiful creature will issue forth, gaining strength to fly by its very panting. To tear open the chrysalis with rude hands would be only to produce deformity. It is much so with the human chrysalis. We must learn the Christ-like touch. We say reverently, that it what we are trying to do. God, help us to be true to Him and true to the children.

"If we put love to the Lord and woman in our work we cannot lose the reward. The heavenly motive glorifies the work. (Giles.)

"Does it appear that I have been taking a look backward rather than forward; that I have been speaking of the past and present of primary work rather than of its future? The future of primary work will be the elements which now exist come to the full corn in the ear. I dare to say that the children of the future will be more lovable than those of the present day. As Christian civilization takes a stronger and stronger hold upon the minds and hearts of men and women, their offsrping must of necessity be more beautiful and lovable. We plainly see this result today in the contrast between the children of savage nations and Christian nations. We have long read in the Bible that God created man a little lower than the angels, but we have only recently learned through the Revision that it is man's estate to be created only a little lower than God!

"As to the primary teachers of the future. Will they love their work more than we do? Yes, for we must believe that our relation to the work gives such a view that it can never seem small to those who will be our successors. Much has got to be learned from that scene with which we think we have been familiar since our own childhood, when Christ called little ones unto Him and said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' We have not yet learned to love children as He loved them; future teachers, and perhaps even we ourselves in the future may come nearer to loving children as Christ did, and believing in them as He did when He said, 'Have ye never read, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise."'

"Will the primary teachers of the future be more helpful to each other than they are now? It is not rash to answer yes. Three years ago we had 110 unions; today we have upward of 300. At this rate we should have 800 unions at the time of the triennial convention in 1902; but if momentum is to be considered, we will go far beyond the 800 within the next three years! Already our circle has widened so that it reaches England; while we cannot today say that the International Primary Union work includes the primary teachers of England, we can say that steps have been taken by the London Sunday School Union to organize primary work. We dare to say that wherever Sunday school work is organized in the future, the primary union will be seen to crop out. The primary union of Japan—those are words of prophecy certain to be fulfilled within the next three years. This sort of expansion certainly no one can take exception to.

"Will there be better teaching done in the primary class in the future than now? Yes. The primary class will itself be better graded than now. Already there are signs of improvement in this direction.

"It is now acknowledged that children three and four years of age cannot be wisely taught with children of eight, nine and ten years of age, and so we have first and second grade primary classes. The ungraded primary class taught en masse will not be found in the Sunday school of the future.

"There will also be better teaching because the teachers will be better equipped for their work. And it is in this connection that I have a forward movement to suggest. It is in the direction of what might be termed a primary union reading circle. Let there be a committee appointed that shall plan a reading course to extend through three years to include a list of six or eight books, such as—

"1. Edersheim's 'Life of Christ.'

"2. Legion of Honor annual lessons.

"3. Psychology and Psychic Culture.

"4. Practical child study.

"5. Froebel's 'Educational Laws for All Teachers.'

"6. Plain uses of the blackboard.

"8. Mottoes and commentaries of Froebel's 'Mother Play.'

"I would suggest that this work be so planned that it can be entered upon at the opening of any year, either by unions or individual teachers. If certain books are specified as belonging to either the Christ and normal year, or to the Froebel year, or to the child study and practical year, and it is determined that the course may be entered upon with any one of these years, it will be possible for the readers to keep together in the work.

"Memoranda should be prepared by the committee to be filled out by those who are doing the reading. At the close of the course there should be a written examination and the quality of the answers together with the amount of memoranda should be used as the basis of granting a diploma. It would be an interesting matter to have these diplomas awarded at the primary session of the Triennial Sunday school convention.

"Many unions have already been reading some of the books I have named and others as good. But as yet no concerted plan has been formed. I would urge it upon the immediate consideration of those who shall be chosen to direct the primary work for the next three years, so that the first fruits may be gathered at the time of the next convention.

"Let no primary teacher within the sound of my voice imagine that they are going to hold their own if they determine to have nothing to do with any of these things.

" 'Ma, may I go out to play?'
" 'No; you must sit still where you are.'
"Pause.
" 'Ma may I go down into the kitchen?'
" 'No; I want you to sit perfectly quiet.'
"Pause.
" 'Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?'
" 'I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say.'
"Pause.
" 'Ma, may I grow?'

"Of course the quiet child will not grow. Neither will the teacher grow who settles down into always doing things in the same way year after year. But in this day and hour primary teachers will find that the hardest way of all to do. It is always easier to run ahead than to be pushed on. One thing is certain, the primary brigade is moving and those who would not be left in the rear must keep step.

"MRS. W. F. CRAFTS."

$28,472.70 PLEDGED SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Summary Statement.

Total pledges made by states, territories and provinces	$6,769 66
Nineteen states, territories and provinces not reporting estimated should give at least	1,950 00
Personal pledges from all sources	771 24
Total amount pledged per annum for three years	$ 9,490 90
Total for entire three years	$28,472 70

	Per annum
Alabama Sunday School Association	$ 100 00
Alabama Colored Association	10 00
Alaska (to be heard from).	
Arizona (to be heard from).	
Arkansas (to be heard from).	
California Sunday Association (north)	66 33
D. C. Cook (for California association)	100 00
California (south)	50 00
Connecticut S. S. Association	125 00
Delaware S. S. Association	100 00
District of Columbia	100 00
District of Columbia (Colored S. S. A.)	25 00
Florida	50 00
Florida (colored)	25 00
Georgia	100 00
Georgia (colored)	25 00
Illinois	1,500 00
Indian Territory (to be heard from).	
Indiana	200 00
Iowa	100 00
Kansas	100 00
Kentucky	150 00
Louisiana	50 00
Maine	75 00
Maryland	50 00
Michigan	200 00
Minnesota (to be heard from).	
Mississippi	50 00
Missouri	100 00
Montana	75 00
Nebraska	50 00
Nevada (to be heard from).	
New Hampshire	150 00
New Jersey	500 00
New York (to be heard from).	
North Carolina	50 00
North Dakota	50 00
Ohio	333 33
Oklahoma Territory (to be heard from).	
Oregon	50 00
Pennsylvania	1,000 00
Rhode Island	100 00
South Carolina	100 00
South Carolina, colored	30 00
South Dakota (to be heard from).	
Tennessee	105 00
Texas	100 00
Utah (to be heard from).	
Vermont (to be heard from).	
Virginia	100 00
Washington (to be heard from).	
Wisconsin (to be heard from).	
Wyoming (to be heard from).	
West Virginia	50 00
New Mexico (to be heard from).	
Canadian.	
Alberta (to be heard from).	
Assiniboia (to be heard from).	
British Columbia (to be heard from).	
Manitoba (to be heard from).	
New Brunswick	$ 100 00
Nova Scotia	50 00
Ontario	200 00
Prince Edward Island	25 00
Quebec	100 00
Newfoundland and Labrador (to be heard from.	
Total pledges made	$6,769 66

Not reporting:
14 states.
4 provinces.
2 territories.

19 At a conservative estimate should give	$1,950 00
	$8,719 66
Personal pledges	771 24
Total amount pledged	$9,590 90

Personal Pledges.

	Per Annum For 3 Years
H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg, Pa	$100 00
Miss Anna M. Henry, Waterstreet P. O., Pa	2 00
Mrs. J. A. Walker, Denver, Col	10 00
C. D. Meigs, Indianapolis, Ind	40 66
Mrs. D. E. McIver, Ocala, Fla	5 00
J. C. Blanton, Richmond, Va	5 00
Alfred D. Mason, Memphis, Tenn	5 00
J. R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn	25 00
J. E. Ames, Chattanooga, Tenn	6 33
J. D. Blanton, Nashville, Tenn	5 00
J. T. Kelton, McMinnville, Tenn	5 00
C. A. Stronger, Detroit, Mich	5 00
L. D. Alden, Washington, D. C	5 00
Sunday School Superintendents' Union Augusta, Ga	15 00
W J. Semelroth, St. Louis, Mo	10 00
J. H. Franklin, New Orleans, La	5 00
E. Morris Fergusson, Trenton, N. J	10 00
Mrs. E. M. Fergusson, Trenton, N. J.	10 00
Rev E. P. St. John, Springfield, Mass	10 00
Hoke Smith, Atlanta, Ga	50 00
J. S. Paine, Boston, Mass. (Cuba)	25 00
Providence Lithograph Co., Providence, R. I	100 00
W K. Crosby, Wilmington, Del	100 00
Mrs. W. K. Crosby, Wilmington, Del.	10 00
Rev. T. W. Shell, Fountain Inn, S. C	5 00
Herbert N. Fell, Wilmington, Del	10 00
H. C. McMullen, Pictou, Ontario	5 00
Miss N. M. McMullen, Pictou, Ont	5 00
E. J. Poor, Chapman, Kas	5 00
E. R. Machum, St. John, N. B	10 00
W. B. Rundell, Clinton, Ill	10 00
Miss Sue B. Scott, Lexington, Ky	5 00
G. W. Miller, Paris, Ill	10 00
J. H. Engle, Abilene, Kas	5 00
R. P. Searcy, Glenn, Ga	1 25
Miss A. B. Doucin, Charleston, S. C.	1 00
Rev. W. H. Mixon, D.D., Selma, Ala	10 00
Rev. W. P. Carolina, Charleston, S. C	5 00
John Frison, Chicago, Ill	100 00
J. C. Courtney, Atlanta, Ga	5 00
J. C. Mandell, Virginia	5 00
Total	$761 24
Friend in North Dakota, paid	$10 00
W. P. Carolina, S. C., paid	5 00
F. M. Ballark, of Ky	5 00
Walter S. Brown, N. Y.	5 00
From a primary worker	5 00
Total amount paid	$30 00
Credited to the three years would give for each year	10 00
Total annual pledge good for three years	$771 24

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

Makes a specialty of bottled Beers for family use.

The materials used for their brews are the very best obtainable both in this country and abroad.

CORN, which is so generally used by other brewers, does not enter into the products of the

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N,

hence their motto: "Not How Cheap, but How Good."

Malt-Nutrine—"the Greatest of Tonics." Invigorates, rejuvenates and prolongs life.

Sam Walker
MAKER OF
PICTURE FRAMES.
No 10 MARIETTA ST.

EVERYTHING
THAT'S NEW IN
PICTURES

"DIRT IN THE HOUSE BUILDS THE HIGHWAY TO BEGGARY." BE WISE IN TIME AND USE

SAPOLIO

Sheriff Sales for May, 1899.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta and being in the south part of city lot No. 96, in block No. 15, of the sub-division of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fronting on the west side of Piedmont avenue, formerly Calhoun street, 105 feet, more or less, and running back west 200 feet, more or less, to city lot No. 93; bounded on the north by north half of said city lot No. 96 and south by the Stow schoolhouse lot, having the privileges of an alley running south from Ellis street and more particularly described in a deed from M. C. Kiser to Daniel Pittman, dated December 24, 1872, being the same property conveyed to said Annie Gannon by A. T. Young by deed recorded in W4, page 5, of Fulton county records, having two houses thereon known as Nos. 196 and 198 Piedmont avenue. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Annie Gannon to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Scottish American Mortgage Company vs. said Annie Gannon.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: One house and lot situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in the first ward of said city, being 45 feet on Haynes street and running back on Markham street 95 feet, more or less, and bounded as follows: On the north by lot belonging to Turner Squires, on east by Haynes street, on the south by Markham street and on the west by lot now owned by Fincher, being the same lot purchased by defendant from Harris. Levied on as the property of William Randall to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. Ollie Bridwell, W. L. Bridwell transferee, vs. said William Randall.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No 190, beginning at the northwest corner of the Marietta road and Rice street, and running thence west along the south side of Marietta road 321 feet, thence south 1,192 feet, thence east 320 feet to Rice street, thence north along the west side of Rice street 1,167 feet to Marietta road and point of beginning; being lot No. 3 in the Rice sub-division, bounded north by Marietta road, west by lot No. 2, south by lot No. 4 and east by Rice street. Also all the following described property, to-wit: As part of land lot No. 190, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner on the east side of said land lot and north side of Marietta dirt road, thence about 220 feet north along said original line to right of way of Georgia Pacific Railway Company, thence 83 feet in a westerly direction along said right of way of said railway company to rock corner, thence about 210 feet in a southerly direction to Marietta dirt road, thence along north side of said dirt road 110 feet to starting point, containing about one-half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of L. M. Sammons to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of J. N. Cook vs. said L. M. Sammons. The above property was sold at sheriff sales on Tuesday, April 4th, and bid in by C. J. Simmons, who failed to comply with his bid, the same is resold at his risk.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the third ward of the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, commencing at the north corner of Walter Martin's lot, running along Terry street 60 feet north, thence east 70 feet, thence south 60 feet, thence west 70 feet back to the beginning point, being part of land lot No. 54 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, a deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Charlotte Parks to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Southern Home Building and Loan Association vs. said Charlotte Parks.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point 305½ feet east of the northeast corner of Maple and Hunter streets and running thence north 100 feet, thence east 35 feet, thence south 100 feet to Hunter street, thence along the north side of Hunter street 35 feet to beginning point, and known as house No. 223 and being part of same property deeded to Thomas M. Winston by E. B. Rosser and L. Z. Rosser April 22, 1887, recorded in deed book E3, folio 99, April 25, 1887, and same property purchased by J. H. Hill from T. N. Winslow. Levied on as the property of James Banks, administrator of John H. Hill to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of R. H. Houston vs. said James Banks, admr., as aforesaid.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, being all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 7th ward of the city of Atlanta, formerly known as West End, in land lot 108 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on south side of Norcross street at the corner of a 12-foot alley 212 feet west of Lee street and running thence west 64½ feet, more or less, to the line of Mrs. Mark Berry, thence south along line between Mrs. Berry and Burgess Smith 90 feet, more or less, to the line between J. Henly Smith and Burgess Smith, thence east 64½ feet, more or less, along the line between J. Henly Smith and Burgess Smith to said 12-foot alley; thence north along the line of said alley to beginning point. Levied on as the property of Burgess Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Central Bank Block Association vs. said Burgess Smith.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in land lot 54 in 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing on the west side of Woodson street 80 feet north of Little street, thence north on the west side of Woodson street 80 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence south 80 feet, thence east 100 feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of South Kirkwood Land Company to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Coker Banking Company vs. said South Kirkwood Land Company. A deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, being part of land lot 99 of the 17th district of Fulton county, commencing at a point 225 feet west of Roswell road on south side of Irby avenue, running west 156 feet, south 200 feet, east 156 feet, north 200 feet to point of beginning; known as lot No. 7 in the Irby plat recorded in book G4, page 704. Levied on as the property of C. L. Walker and Agnes C. Walker to satisfy three (3) fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 722 district G. M., in favor of P. C. McIntire vs. said C. L. Walker and Agnes Walker.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being part of land lot No. 106, described as follows: Beginning at junction of the north line of the said land lot with the east side of West Peachtree street, running thence south along the east side of West Peachtree street 711 feet to Cleveland avenue, thence east along the north side of said Cleveland avenue 571 feet to the land formerly owned by J. N. Smith, thence north along the west line of said land and the land of J. J. Spaulding and others 711 feet to a point on the north line of said land lot, which is 571 feet to the beginning point; said tract of land being the same conveyed by Thomas F. Grubb to P. P. Pease and L. B. Davis as trustees for Mrs. Emma C. Pease by deed executed May 1, 1862, recorded in book G, page 68, in the clerk's office of superior court of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Lavender R. Ray to satisfy two fi. fas., one from superior court of Douglas county in favor of P. P. Pease, admr. of Emma C. Pease et al., and one in favor of Emma C. Pease issued from city court of Atlanta vs. said Lavender R. Ray.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the east side of Jackson street, 40 feet south of the northwest corner of said town lot, thence 120 feet, thence south 30 feet, thence west 120 feet, thence north 30 feet to the beginning point, bounded as follows: On the north side by Bishop, east by lot No. 20, south McCundy, west Jackson street. Also lot or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, lot No. 146, in block "M," on the southeast corner of Ashby and Crofton street, according to the Bell & Hammond map or plat of Bell & Goldsmith sub-division of 50 acres of the northwest fourth or corner of originally land lot No. 111, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Clifford L. Anderson, administrator of General R. Fleming, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta, in favor of Southern Home Building and Loan Association vs. said Clifford L. Anderson, administrator, as aforesaid.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, part of land lot 47, more or less, particularly described as follows: Lot 4, in block B of the Morrison, Stoner, Brewster subdivision, according to the plat thereof recorded in book D4, page 608½, April 14, 1892, in the Fulton county records; said lot beginning at a point on the south side of Morrison avenue 150 feet east of west side alley, thence extending east 50 feet, thence south 188 9-10 feet to 15-foot alley, thence west 49 9-10 feet along said alley, thence north 185 9-10 feet to place of beginning. Levied on as the property of G. S. Brewster to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of H. R. Durand vs. said G. S. Brewster.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in land lot 85, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described as fronting 48 feet on the west side of Robbins street, in the city of Atlanta, and extending back west same width as front on the north side of Wells street 180 feet to a 10-foot alley, being lot No. 8 of the sub-division of the Robins property, as recorded in superior court minutes T, page 123; deed filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law. Levied on as the property of G. W. Robbins to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the superior court in favor of T. Mayson Taompson vs. said G. W. Robbins.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the 17th district of Fulton county, part of land lot 109, commencing at the south side of land lot at a point where Peachtree road crosses the south line of said land lot, thence west along the original line of said land lot 350 feet, thence north 19 degrees east 107 and 5-10 feet, thence east parallel with the first line 303 and 4-12 feet to Peachtree road, thence south along the west side of said Peachtree road 100 and 8-10 feet to beginning point; a deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law. Levied on as the property of J. E. McCullough to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of O. R. Bourne vs. said J. E. McCullough.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that lot of land in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia and county of Fulton, being part of land lot No. 79, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and bounded on the north by West Pine street, having a frontage of 50 feet on this street, the northeast corner being at a point on West Pine street, 203 feet from the southeast corner of Spring and Pine streets, on the east by the former dwelling lot of James K. Hines, the eastern line running south 127 feet, on the south by land of C. W. Hunnicutt, this southern line being 50 feet, and on the west by lot of H. C. Hudgins, the western line being 127 feet and being lot No. 58 in the subdivision of the Georgia Real Estate Company, April 13, 1887. Levied on as the property of James K. Hines; deed having been filed and recorded as provided by law to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from DeKalb county superior court in favor of Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, of Atlanta, vs. said James K. Hines.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot No. 18, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on Rankin street 101 feet west of Wilmer street and running thence north 123 feet, thence west 50 7-10 feet, thence south 120 feet to Rankin street, and thence east 50½ feet to point of beginning on Rankin street, being lot No. 13 of block A, of the subdivision of the Angier property, as per plat of G. W. Adair, April 29, 1891, which land was conveyed to Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company by Hugh Angier on the 9th day of January, 1893, by deed duly filed for record in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court, February 15, 1893, and recorded March 1, 1893, in book L 4, page 357, a deed having been filed and recorded as provided for by law. Levied on as the property of James K. Hines to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from DeKalb superior court in favor of Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, of Atlanta, vs. said James K. Hines.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 69, of the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being lot No. 5 of W. E. Sprewell property, as platted by W. R. Griffin, surveyor, October 11, 1890, commencing at the southeast corner of said land lot 69, thence west 1507½ feet to lot No. 4, thence north 3,046½ feet to north line of said lot No. 69, thence 1,512 feet to northeast corner of said lot No. 69, thence south 3,046½ feet to beginning point, containing 105 1-10 acres, being the land conveyed to said T. F. Barnard by A. J. West by deed recorded in book Q 4, page 306. Levied on as the property of T. J. Barnard to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of W. T. Ashford vs. said T. J. Barnard.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 48, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia commencing at a point 515 feet east of the southeast corner of Boulevard and St. Charles avenue, running thence east on the south side of St. Charles avenue 50 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence north 200 feet to point of beginning, said lot being the same as described in deed record in book 112, page 454, clerk's office, Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Charles P. Haskin, James P. Averill and E. M. Willingham to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of E. M. Winslow vs. said Charles P. Haskin, James P. Averill and E. M. Willingham.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., being part of land lot No. 54 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and being lots Nos. 17, 23, 26, 29, 33, 36 and 40 as per plat of subdivision of block bounded north by Georgia avenue, east by Annie street, south by Bass street and west by Martin street, as appears in plat recorded in deed book P3, page 645 of Fulton county records. Also, in same land lot the following, to-wit: Lots 7, 9 and 10 as per partition proceedings on minutes superior court Fulton County, Georgia, minute book Y, page 11, said lots 9 and 10 beginning 400 feet east from the northeast corner of Georgia avenue and Martin streets and running east along north side of Georgia avenue 95 feet and extending back north 140 feet, more or less, to a 10-foot alley, and said lot 7 beginning 300 feet east from the northeast corner of Georgia avenue and Martin street and running east 50 feet and back 140 feet, more or less, to a 10-foot alley. The said lots Nos. 7, 9 and 10 being on the north side of Georgia avenue. A deed having been filed and recorded for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Hinton J. Hopkins, administrator of Mary R. Hopkins, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of O. R. Bourne vs. said Hinton J. Hopkins, administrator aforesaid.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in land lot 48, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the north side of Greenwood avenue 210 feet east of Boulevard and running thence east along Greenwood avenue 52½ feet, thence northerly 248 feet to an alley, thence westerly along said alley 46 feet to another alley; thence southerly along the last mentioned alley 250 feet to beginning point, being lot No. 23 of the Hendrix, Mayson & Shelton subdivision of March 29, 1872, as per plat on file in office of clerk of superior court of Fulton county in Book F4, page 520½. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of A. F. Bellingrath, principal, and John K. Murphy, indorser, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of the Equitable Loan and Security Company vs. said A. F. Bellingrath and John K. Murphy.

Also, as the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One farm consisting of seventy-three and fifty-eight one hundredths (73 58-100) acres in land lot 115 in 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Said farm being at the northeast corner of said lot and running south along land line and along lands of Walraven 23 chains and 88 links to Roswell road, thence south 82 degrees west, along north side of said road to a whiteoak on west line of said lot; thence north 32 chains and 40 links to north line of lot; thence east to beginning. Levied on as the property of T. C. Williams to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Ruth B. Wright vs. said T. C. Williams. A deed having been filed and recorded in clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot ninety (90) of the 14th district of originally Henry, now said county of Fulton, containing twenty-five (25) acres, more or less, bounded on the north by the ten acres conveyed by S. L. McBride to W. A. Charters on the 17th of December, 1891, by deed recorded in clerk's office of the superior court of the said county of Fulton in Deed Book U-3, page 103; on the east by the portion of said lot ninety known as Harden land; on the south by A. J. McBride's 2 67-100 acres; on the west by Perkinson's land, and being the fifteen acres described in deed from Mrs. Sallie M. McBride to said Anna Smith, dated 28th of April, 1891, and not yet recorded, and the ten acres described in deed of same date from S. L. McBride to said Anna Smith, and not yet recorded; and being all of the thirty-five acres tract described in deed from A. J. McBride to S. L. McBride, dated February 28, 1891, and recorded in Deed Book U-3, page 266, of said Fulton county records, except said ten acres conveyed by S. L. McBride to W. A. Charters. Said property levied on as the property of J. H. Goldsmith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of the Atlanta Banking Company vs. said J. H. Goldsmith

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, being part of land lot No. 53 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the east side of Kelly street 141 feet south of Fair street and running thence south along east side of Kelly street 141 feet and extending back east even width with front 147 feet to lot No. 8, said lot known as city lot No. 6 in a subdivision of old fair ground lot. Said property being in possession of Mrs. R. S. McWaters. Levied on as the property of Mrs. R. S. McWaters to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from justice of the peace court 1234 district G. M., in favor of of T. C. Threkeld vs. said Mrs. R. S. McWaters.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot in the town of Bellwood, in the county of Fulton, part of the Seago and Thigpen survey, and known as part of town lot No. 6, which is more particularly described as follows: Being a space of forty-one (41) feet off the south side of town lot No. 6, having a depth of one hundred and eighteen (118) feet, and fronting on the east side of Wilson street forty-one (41) feet, and running back east same width as front one hundred and eighteen (118) feet, bounded south by lot No. 7, east by lot No. 4, north by other part of lot No. 6, same being part of land lot one hundred and twelve (112). Levied on as the property of Adeline Ware to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of the Brown Investment Company vs. said Adeline Ware.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One house and lot situated at 321 Johns street, Atlanta, Ga., Fulton county, lot 111 in 14th district, lot 101 by 160 feet, said lot at corner of Chestnut and Johns streets. Levied on as the property of Jerry Lumpkin to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. court 1026 district G. M., in favor of E. S. Rogers vs. said Jerry Lumpkin. Levy made by M. F. Barnes, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: An undivided one-third interest in all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 17th district of now Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 57 being lot 12 according to the subdivision of the estate of Mrs. E. A. Plaster containing 8 29-100 acres, bounded on the north by lot 13, south by Rock Springs avenue, west by the Boulevard and east by lot No. 9, according to the plat of said property. Levied on as the property of J. M. Liddell to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Neal Loan and Banking Co. vs. said J. M. Liddell.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta and in land lot No. 51 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the north side of formerly Wheat street, now Auburn avenue, 200 feet east of Valentine street, and thence running east along the north side of said Auburn avenue 34½ feet, thence north parallel with Valentine street 80 feet, thence west parallel with Auburn avenue 34½ feet, thence south parallel with Valentine street 80 feet to point of beginning, being part of city lot No. 133. Levied on as the property of Robert Mitchell to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of S. Salalees et al. vs. said Robert Mitchell.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described personal property, to-wit: One granite monument, eleven feet high, base three feet square, located at No. 3 Waverly place, Atlanta, Ga., where the same can be seen. Levied on as the property of W. T. Newman to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Evans Marble Company vs. said W. T. Newman.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

April 7, 1899.

SALE OF SOLDIERS' HOME PROPERTY.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of a decree granted by the superior court of said county and state, in the case of H. Castleman, John Milledge, et al., versus the Confederate Soldiers' Home of Georgia, et al., there will be sold by the undersigned commissioners appointed therefor in said decree, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1899, at the courthouse door of said county, in Atlanta, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., at public outcry, the following described property of the Confederate Soldiers' home, of Georgia, towit: All that tract or parcel of land in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton country, Georgia, and parts of land lots numbers 9, 10, 23 and 24, known as part of the Julius A. Hayden farm, and particularly described as follows:

Commencing on the land lot line between land lots numbers 10 and 23, at W. P. Robinson's southeast corner, then south 85½ degrees east, 662 feet; thence north 5 degrees east, 640 feet; thence north 88 degrees east, 1021 feet to a branch; thence southwardly along the meanderings of said branch, 3,320 feet, more or less, to the center of Entrenchment creek; thence westward along the center of Entrenchment creek, 1,950 feet, more or less, to within 50 feet of Benteen's line; thence north 11 degrees 30 minutes west 1,700 feet, more or less, to east prong of Entrenchment creek; thence northeastward 650 feet, more or less, to W. P. Robinson's line; thence south 80 degrees east, 433 feet, to the beginning point; containing 119¼ acres, more or less, the same surveyed and platted by R. M. Clayton, civil engineer. Said land is situated about three miles from the center of Atlanta, and about one mile from Grant park, and upon it is a large and commodious frame building, containing seventy-five rooms, large and small, arranged for heating, water and cooking.

It is well adapted for a hotel, sanitarium, educational or benevolent institution. There is also a small frame building of four rooms. A street car line extends from the city to the home and electric cars are now running the greater part of the way. The location is healthful and beautiful, and the building is surrounded by a magnificent grove of oak and other shade trees. The land is good, lies well and is well watered, and the most of it covered with a fine growth of large timber, and has also been laid off in walks and drives by Charles Boeckh, civil engineer, and a map of the same prepared. In the judgment of real estate men this property, lying so near Atlanta, will, in a few years, be very valuable. Any sale made of said property, must, under said decree, be reported to said court for review and confirmation before titles can be made to the same. The titles to said land are perfect.

The watchman at the home will show the premises and give all the information desired. The building was constructed for a soldiers' home but has never been used for any purpose.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, and the remainder in two equal payments at one and two years, with 7 per cent interest per annum, and bond for titles to purchaser, or all cash, if the purchaser desires.

W. L. CALHOUN,
SAMUEL M. INMAN,
W. H. ROSS,
CLEMENT A. EVANS,
R. D. SPALDING,
Commissioners.

apr1 8 15 22 29

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the December term, 1898, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in May, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of John H. Warren, deceased, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 81, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more fully described as beginning at the junction of Marietta and Curran streets, thence running southerly along the east side of Marietta street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, thence easterly and parallel with Curran street two hundred (200) feet, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to Curran street two hundred (200) feet to the beginning point.

Terms cash.

The foregoing property having heretofore on the first Tuesday in January been by the undersigned administrator, after due and legal advertisement as required by the law, exposed to sale and bid in by William Rogan, who fails and refuses to comply with the terms of said sale although requested to do so, this advertisement and sale is, therefore, made at the risk of said William Rogan, purchaser, at the sale aforesaid, who will be responsible for any deficiency arising from his failure to comply with his bid.

This the first day of April, 1899.

JOHN C. WATTERS,
Administrator of the estate of John H. Warren, deceased.
april 8 15 22 29 may 1

Remember S. B. Turman for County Commissioner.

Here's Your Chance!

WANTED—By long established old line Life Insurance Company, Agents in the following cities and towns of Georgia, to-wit:

Newnan, Griffin, Gainesville, Dalton, Tallapoosa, Americus, Albany, Waycross, Waynesboro, Washington and Madison.

If you mean business you can get a fine contract by addressing,

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BIG G
CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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OLD CROPS FIRM.

Due to Rumors of Approaching Manipulation of Summer Positions.

NEW CROPS WERE WEAK

Weather Conditions Favorable—Cotton Accumulation in America Larger Than for Many Years.

New York, April 28.—By Associated Press: After an irregular start the cotton market developed bullish inclinations this morning and showed a very steady undertone during the rest of the session. As a natural result of disappointing cables, estimates for an exceptionally large movement at southern ports and distinctly bearish news regarding crop progress, the market opened barely steady in tone with prices unchanged to 2 points lower. The few selling orders which appeared on the call were followed by quite an avalanche of buying orders, the bulk of the latter coming from summer month shorts, who had taken fright at rumors of an amicable settlement of the Philippine troubles, reports that the government statement for May would prove less favorable as regards the acreage question than heretofore expected and evidences that the Liverpool bear element were apprehensive of manipulation on this side. August advanced to 5.94 with a rush with the rest of the nearest hand deliveries close followers. The far months manifested relatively less strength, owing to scattered selling orders from the south and some pressure from local traders. Late in the forenoon there was a partial reaction under good weather forecasts, but subsequent developments indicated a generally healthy undertone and a more optimistic trun of sentiment. The close was steady with prices 3 points higher to 2 points net lower.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, April 28.—Bleached cottons have been in considerable request today, and prices ruled very firm. Some good sales of brown sheetings for export at full prices. Brown drills quiet on both home and export accounts. All descriptions of coarse colored goods in moderate request, but steady in price. Prints firm with advances in some lines probably early next week. Staple ginghams difficult to secure for prompt delivery. Print cloths firm, but demand quiet. Wamsutta clay worsted further advanced 2½c per yard. Burlaps quiet, but prices maintained.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5 11-16c.
Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3⅜d.
New York—Quiet; middling 6 3-16c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 5 11-16c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 5⅞c.
Norfolk—Dull; middling 5⅞c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5 9-16c.
Mempis—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6 3-16c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5½c.
Houston—Easy; middling 5⅞c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.

The following is thestatement of receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday....	....	186	51	500	12652	1466
Monday....	20	69	124	100	12518	1435
Tuesday....	33	204	200	375	12551	1264
Wednesday....	76	242	....	50	12427	1456
Thursday....	40	215	....	....	12467	1671
Friday....	112	144	....	282	12579	1529
Totals....	281	1060	375	1307		

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Open'g.	Highest	Lowest	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
April....					5 80-81
May....	5 76	5 82	5 76	5 79	5 80-81
June....	5 82	5 87	5 82	5 85	5 86-87
July....	5 88	5 93	5 88	5 93	5 92-93
August....	5 88	5 94	5 88	5 92	5 92-93
September....	5 86	5 88	5 86	5 86	5 86-88
October....	5 90	5 94	5 89	5 90	5 90-91
November....	5 90	5 92	5 90	5 90	5 90-92
December....	5 94	5 96	5 93	5 95	5 94-95
January....	6 00	6 00	5 96	5 98	5 97-98
February....					
March....					

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday....	10849	7973	17625	11941	793162	688412
Monday....	6963	6268	3631	5711	789851	678326
Tuesday....	17673	18131	9681	12829	783599	676887
Wednesday..	12353	7741	9734	4205	788415	680431
Thursday...	11268	7844	7250	15877	788013	676841
Friday....	16449	10817	16913	6394	787489	669153
Totals....	70955	58774	64714	56957		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

May....	5 54	November....	5 65
June....	5 62	December....	5 68
July....	5 65	January....	5 71
August....	5 63	February....	....
September....	5 63	March....	....
October....	5 64	April....	....

Closed dull.

Total Receipts at United States Ports.

New York, April 28.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1898:

Galveston....	2,242,966
New Orleans....	2,067,559
Mobile....	252,372
Savannah....	1,936,619
Charleston....	360,329
Wilmington....	290,343
Norfolk....	617,768
Baltimore....	42,830
New York....	127,710
Boston....	289,438
Newport News....	17,616
Philadelphia....	45,337
Brunswick....	245,741
Port Arthur....	19,765
Pensacola....	175,001
Port Royal....	20,865
Total....	7,852,259

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, April 28.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at U. S. ports....	70,955
Same time last year....	58,774
Showing an increase of....	12,181
Total receipts to date....	7,852,259
Same time last year....	8,161,930
Showing an increase of....	309,671
Export for the week....	64,714
Same time last year....	56,957
Showing an increase of....	7,757
Total exports to date....	6,338,120
Same time last year....	6,519,285
Showing a decrease of....	181,165
Stock at U. S. ports....	787,489
Same time last year....	669,153
Showing an increase of....	118,336
Stock at interior towns....	434,158
Same time last year....	294,524
Showing an increase of....	139,634
Stock at Liverpool....	1,616,000
Same time last year....	1,249,000
Showing an increase of....	367,000
American afloat for Great Britain..	66,000
Same time last year....	102,000
Showing a decrease of....	36,000

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, April 28, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices unchanged: middling uplands 3⅜; sales 8,000; American 7,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 2,000; American 1,900.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.
April....	....	3 19½ Buyers
April-May....	....	3 19½ Buyers
May-June....	....	3 19½ Buyers
June-July....	3 20-64	3 20 Buyers
July-August....	3 20-64	3 20½ Sellers
August-September....	3 20-64	3 20 Buyers
September-October....	....	3 19½ Buyers
October-November....	3 19-64	3 19 Buyers
November-December....	....	3 18¾ Buyers
December-January....	....	3 18¾ Buyers

Futuresclosed quiet.

New York, April 28.—Cotton quiet; sales 100 bales; middling uplands 6 3-16; gulf 6 7-16; net receipts 674; gross 1,944; stock 158,283.

New Orleans, April 28.—Cotton firm; sales 6,750; middling 5 11-16; receipts 6,155; stock 389,978.

Galveston, April 28.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 5⅞; sales 1,325; receipts 5,309; stock 84,186.

Mobile, April 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 9-16; sales 200; receipts 316; stock 12,844.

Charleston, April 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; receipts 39; stock 16,422.

Savannah, April 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 7; receipts 1,215; stock 27,471.

Wilmington, April 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅞; receipts 1; stock 11,566.

Norfolk, April 28.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅞; sales 126; receipts 1,329; stock 55,641.

Baltimore, April 28.—Cotton nominal; middling 6¼; receipts 1,620; stock 15,308.

Boston, April 28.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 6⅛; receipts net 474; gross 1,202.

Philadelphia, April 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 7-16; receipts 50; stock 10,430.

Memphis, April 28.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; sales 350; receipts 1,554; stock 125,375.

Augusta, April 28.—Cotton steady; middling 6 3-16; sales 202; receipts 66; stock actual 31,817.

Houston, April 28.—Cotton easy; middling 5⅞; sales 210; receipts 1,058; stock 64,009; expected tomorrow 1,100 to 1,300, against 827 last year and 1,219 in 1895.

St. Louis, April 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; receipts 792; sales none; shipments 710; stock 88,618.

W. H. Bacheller & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, April 28.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
May....	5.50	5.54	5.53	5.53-54
July....	5.63	5.66	5.63	5.65-66
October....	5.63	5.66	5.63	5.64-65

Liverpool continues inactive at unchanged prices with sales of 10,000 bales. Accordingly, our market opened at unchanged prices with no evidence of outside speculation, notwithstanding the bearish influences that were in view from the start such as prospects for a liberal movement and reports of fine weather from Texas to the coast, prices were advanced 2@3 points, which was sustained at the close, final prices being the highest of the day. Reviewing the course of the market during the week, we claim that despite strong pressures brought to bear, the recessions have only been temporary, and the market is now at the highest level of the week. It looks as if the bears were inclined to leave the market alone for the moment either for the purpose of selling at higher prices or influenced by the belief that accidents can yet occur to the coming crop. The movement for the week aroused little interest. All attention is now centered in the new crop.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 28.—Cotton market opened with prices showing 1 point decline from previous close, with Liverpool unchanged in futures; spots 3⅜d; sales 8,000 bales; market steady. After opening the market advanced on short covering and continental buying. The strength displayed by today's market is very encouraging, and with a good buying power in the market we will see much higher prices. Estimated port receipts 10,000, against 7,844 for same day last year.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 28.—Cotton advices from Liverpool today were not as favorable as expected in view of the strength here yesterday, but further covering by European and seme New York shorts caused a firm market for near positions. The new crop months sympathized this morning to some extent with the advance in near deliveries, but late ron ruled rather easy owing to European selling and continued favorable weather in the south. Receipts at the ports and interior points free. For the first time in five or six weeks the stocks at interors have lost. This is probably due to cotton moving to ports in fulfillment of April shipments, being the end of the month. It still remains that the stocks at the ports and interior poins are quite heavy compared with previous years.

New Orleans, April 28.—Now that the May liquidation has been completed without any disastrous decline in prices the dread of heavy deliveries of undesirable and low grades has been lifted from the market and a decidedly better feeling prevails. While the exceedingly favorable crop weather continues it is not to be expected that any bullish enthusiasm can be aroused, but it is an unmistakable fact that the strong position of print cloths and cotton goods in general is making itself felt, and big bears are becoming more cautious. The situaton in a few words is: Cotton goods are selling on an 8c basis for raw cotton, while the same raw cotton can be bought now for 5½c to 5¾c. Such a radical difference must be adjusted, and the natural way would be for goods to decline to a parity. As, however, mills are sold far ahead, and many are refusing new orders even at full prices, it is evident that the adjustment cannot be expected from a decline of goods, and it appears equally evident that a rise in raw cotton is only alternative. This is entirely independent of the possibilites whch the new crop not yet entirely planted must face.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, April 28.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and in 1895, the latter the 9,901,000 crop year. It shows a decrease for the week just closed of 103,781, against a decrease of 120,002 last year, and a decrease of 95,840 in 1895.

The total visible is 4,022,075, against 4,125,856 last week, 3,496,252 last year and 4,079,626 in 1895. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,755,075, against 3,854,856 last week, 3,253,252 last year and 3,720,426 in 1895, and of all other kinds, including Egyptian, Brazil, India etc., 267,000, against 271,000 last week, 243,000 last year and 359,200 in 1895.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease compared with last week of 103,781 bales, an increase compared with last year of 525,823 and a decrease compared with 1895 of 57,551.

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 28.—Cotton opened barely steady at slight declines on weak cables and good weather news. Steadied and advanced on covering by shorts in the near months and some investment buying. Closed strong at the highest point. It has been our experience that every year we have crop scares and we don't expect this one to be an exception to the rule. The present crop will be well taken care of by the big consumption. The textile market is active and prices advancing. Prices are low enough to attract moneyed interests on this ground also. We continue to advise buying on breaks.

Weekly Cotton Crop Statement.

New Orleans, April 28.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued before the close of business today, shows an increase in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures of 13,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 21,000, and an increase over the same period in 1895 of 17,000.

For the twenty-eight days of April the totals show an increase over last year of 62,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 171,000 and an increase over 1895 of 62,000.

For the 240 days of the season that have elapsed the movement is behind the 240 days of last year 172,000, ahead of the same days year before last 2,203,000 and ahead of 1895 by 913,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 78,032, against 64,833 for the seven days ending this date last year, 57,252 year before last and 60,814 for the same time in 1895, and for the twenty-eight days of April it has been 371,823, against 309,618 last year, 201,319 year before last and 310,273 for the same time in 1895.

These make the total movement for the 240 days from September 1st to date 10,417,822, against 10,589,827 last year, 8,214,813 year before last and 9,505,200 same time in 1895.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 7,940,039, against 8,286,197 last year, 6,526,528 year before and 7,704,032 same time in 1895; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 1,197,627, against 1,137,751 last year, 830,115 year before last and 1,016,811 same time in 1895; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 39,114, against 236,273 last year, 47,714 year before last and 114,564 same time in 1895; southern mill takings 961,042, against 929,606 last year, 810,456 year before last and 669,793 same time in 1895.

Foreign exports for the week have been 63,473, against 51,124 last year, making the total thus far for the season 6,432,436, against 6,638,515 last year, a decrease of 206,079.

Northern mill takings and Canada during the past seven days show a decrease of 265 as compared with the corresponding period last year, and their total takings since September 1st have decreased 84,383. The total takings of American mills north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 3,030,194, against 3,082,708 last year. These include 2,044,861 by northern spinners, against 2,129,244.

Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading southern interior centers have decreased during the week 33,250 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 41,865, and are now 237,719 larger than at this date in 1898.

Including stocks left over at the ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 10,685,388, against 10,706,381 for the same period last year.

TOWARD LOW RANGE

Spring-Like Weather Reverse of Stimulating Wheat and Cotton.

BOTH SHOW WEAKNESS

New Demands Quiet for Iron and Steel, but Prices Exhibit Their Old Strength.

New York, April 28.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Favorable weather conditions found reflection in reports of good retail distribution of spring and summer goods and in fair filling orders from jobbers. Demand from first hands for general merchandise is, if anything, quieter, in keeping with the 'between season' now at hand. Industrial activity continues suecially marked, a pleasing feature this week being the practical absence of the unrest, particularly in the building trades, noted for many years past about May 1st. While favoring retail distribution, the spring-like weather conditions, however, have been the reverse of stimulating, as regards quotations of two of the countries' greatest staples—wheat and cotton. In these and in hog products the tendency of values has been toward a lower range.

"Winter wheat crop advices have continued irregularly unfavorable, but good weather, coupled with rather less active export demand and denials of damage to European crops, has weakened quotations of wheat and flour at leading eastern and interior markets.

"Cotton has weakened on reports as to planting progress, and the enlarging of profit or manufactured goods has therefore temporarily widened. Rather more is lacking on export account, and bleached goods are specially firm. The regular print cloth market is steady and unchanged, but there is talk of concessions on outside makes.

"New demands have been notably quiet in iron and steel this week, the most notable feature being large sales of southern gray forge iron at Pittsburg. Prices exhibit all their old strength and here the margin of profit on finished products is undoubtedly very good.

"The strength of the lumber market shows little impairment.

"Wool as a whole is quiet and steady.

"Copper is notable among the products advancing this week, aided therein by large consumptive demand.

"A fair trade is doing in boots and shoes. Leather is firmly held, strength being imparted to this and finished products by the small stocks of hides available.

"Partially compensating for the falling off in exports of natural products, particularly cereals, is the immense expansion in exports of manufactured goods. Shipments of such goods in March aggregated over $36,000,000, or 35 per cent of all our exports—a proportion rarely, if ever approached before.

"Wheat, including flour shipments for the week, aggregated 3,028,283 bushels, against 2,932,959 last week and 4,449,009 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898. Since July 1st this season the exports of wheat aggregate 196,210,581 bushels, against 195,952,695 bushels last year.

"Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,615,079 bushels, against 3,091,940 bushels last week and 4,216,666 bushels in this week a year ago. Since July 1st this season corn exports aggregate 14,662,825 bushels, against 151,339,399 bushels during the same epriod a eyar ago.

Dun & Co.'s Review.

New York, April 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say:

"All elements considered, it is rather surprising that business has not been set back a little. The uncertainty about Samoa and the prolonging of the difficulty in the Philippines might have accounted for something, the rising imports and falling exports for something, the rise in foreign exchange, by some attributed to foreign sales of copper stocks and the hindrance of manufacturing orders owing to the recent advance in prices. But there has been full faith that foreign difficulties would soon be cleared away and the movement in exchange is generally connected with speculative rather than legitimate operations and accounts of trade still indicate a large excess of exports. After every rise in prices manufacturers have to consider whether hindred consumption with increased production will make them difficult, but confidence with which combinations are formed and extended still show prevailing belief that no danger point is near.

"The state of foreign trade justifies confidence rather than apprehension. It is the season for the lowest exports of staples, and their prices this year are extremely low, but the unprecedented foreign demand for manufactured products so far compensates that the excess of the exports in March was heavy and apparently has been in April.

"The presence of English merchants in Boston trying to sell English medium wool would be delivered here at about 32 cents, at the same time the English buyers were taking a little fine territory for export and German buyers 300,000 pounds more Australian from bond shows the opposite trend of popular taste in different countries. Clay worsteds here advanced 7½c and serges 5c, which strengthened the tone of the wool market. The wool is relatively cheap here and dear abroad, but concessions make the lowest prices of the year in all kinds, as heavy stocks carried for years come into presence of new wool, said to be 300,000,000 pounds. Manufacturers are not buying largely at present, though in four weeks 30,918,785 pounds were sold, of which 23,315,085 were domestic against 41,715,650 in the same week two years ago, when wool was rising.

"The cotton manufacture has made a little change and the strikes following the advance in wages given appears to have benefited manufacturers not a little by helping the demand and curtailing the supply of goods.

"Cotton is a sixteenth lower with generally approved prospects for the coming crop.

"The boot and shoe industry surpasses all other years in April shipments—last year by 11 per cent, 1895 by 13 per cent, and 1892 by 45 per cent—and manufacturers are generally provided with orders for months ahead, but the advance asked does not appear to have generally been without business.

"Bessemer pig is unchanged at Pittsburg and gray forge strong at $14.50, though 16,000 tons southern have been sold here at $14.20. There are some large structural orders, a Philadelphia building for seventeen tons, a western bridge for 5,000 tons, a Duluth elevator and the St. Lawrence bridge at Quebec, though the general run of orders in this line is light, and in rails no large sales are reported, though inquiries for 50,000 tons are said to be in this market. Advanced prices are noted in pipe and decrease in merchants' orders with smaller business in sheets, and at the west in bars pending the completion of the combination. But the general decrease in new demand raises the question whether prices will be maintained after current orders run out.

"Failures for the week, 184 in the United States against 262 last year, and 23 in Canada against 16 last year."

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 28.—In face of disappointing advices from Liverpool, our market has been affected by rumors of approaching manipulation in the summer positions, which have been firm when new crops have been weak on favorable weather conditions. The short interest in the summer deliveries is smaller both for foreign and home account than at any time this season. Our stock, both warehouse and contract, grows each day, while the accumulation of cotton in America is larger than for many years. Still combinations, and rumors of manipulations are the current topic of the day, and we are not surprised that the annual rumor of a squeeze in August should become current now. We do not remember a season when such a rumor has not been floated, and it is plausible now because of low prices though not supported by any theory of inadequate supply. The effect of a rumor in April of a squeeze in August is to give the short interest ample notice to cover. Large or small supply, not manipulation, finally determines the value of cotton, and we believe the prospects for the new crop will furnish the factors which will control prices permanently.

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, Ga., April 28.—Sea island cotton for the week: Receipts 209; sales 80; exports 1,282; stock, corrected, 2,447. Quotations unchanged.

Charleston, S. C., April 28.—Sea island cotton: Receipts 37 bags; exports 478; sales 303; stock 790. Quotations unchanged.

WHEAT OPENED EASY

Due to Large Increase in Argentine Shipments and Lower Cables.

WEAKNESS ONLY MOMENTARY

Turned Strong on Complaints of Drought and Delayed Seeding on Account of Snow.

Chicago, April 28.—The alleged low condition of winter wheat and reports of delayed seedings strengthened wheat today. May closed with a gain of ¼c and July⅝@¾c. Corn closed unchanged and oats ⅛c lower. Pork and ribs declined 2½c each and lard closed unchanged.

Wheat was easy at the opening owing to a large increase in Argentine shipments and lower cables. The weakness was only momentary, however, and the market turned strong on complaints of drought and delayed seeding in the northwest on account of snow. May opened ⅛@½c lower at 70⅞@71c, rose to 71½c when realizing checked the advance and the market weakened, May slipping off to 70⅜@70⅞c. Private and official crop reports were bad, and outside buying fairly heavy. This started an upturn which was vigorously contested for a while, but finally shorts ran to cover and May advanced to 71½, closing at 71⅜c. July oats opened ⅛c lower at 71⅞@72c, advanced to 72½c, reacted to 72⅛c, then rose to 73c and closed at 72c. Chicago received only 29 cars, 7 of which graded contract. Northwest reeipts were light, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting but 296 cars compared with 522 for the same day a year ago. Primary western market receipts aggregated 350,000 bushels, against 678,000 bushels last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour equaled 363,000 bushels. Cash remained slow.

The corn market was narrow, but steady. Business was chiefly in changing May to July, the latter exhibiting more relative strength. Receipts 166 cars. May opened a shade lower at 33¾@33⅞c, advanced to 34c and declined to 33⅞c at the close.

Favorable seeding conditions, heavy receipts and a poor cash demand weakened oats. Receipts 212 cars. May started a shade lower at 26⅜@26½c, touched 26½c, declined to 26¼c and closed at 26⅜c.

Provisions were dull and slightly lower on scattered selling by packers. May pork opened 2½c lower at $8.90@8.92½, rose to $8.97½, sold off to $8.90 and closed at $8.92½. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts for Saturday: Wheat 58 cars, corn 231, oats 240, hogs 16,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May....	71	71½	70⅞	71¾
July....	72	73	71⅞	72¾
September....	71	72	70⅞	72
Corn No. 2—				
May....	33⅞	34	33¾	33⅞
July....	34½	34¾	34⅛	34¾
September....	35⅛	35⅜	35	35½
Oats No. 2—				
May....	26½	26½	26¼	26⅜
July....	24	24	23¾	23⅞
September....	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22
Mess Pork, per barrel—				
May....	8.90	8.97½	8.90	8.92½
July....	9.10	9.15	9.10	9.12½
September....	9.30	9.30	9.27½	9.27½
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
May....	5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.15
July....	5.27½	5.30	5.27½	5.30
September....	5.42½	5.42½	5.42½	5.42½
Short Ribs, per 100 pounds—				
May....	4.65	4.70	4.65	4.65
July....	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.82½
September....	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels....	10,000	13,000
Wheat, bushels....	38,000	83,000
Corn, bushels....	229,000	664,000
Oats, bushels....	215,000	1,130,000
Rye, bushels....	3,000	85,000
Barley, bushels....	13,000	5,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, April 28.—Wheat showed an undertone of strength this morning, but it lacked support by the trade in general. The professional buying was for account of Chicago traders who were short over night, and when it finished a slight decline set in. There was little if any news from seaboard early. Clearances were not large, but reports from winter wheat centers were to the effect that drought still continues and crops being affected. The Modern Miller's report is construed as bearish, and yet not taken much notice of. The news is much the same as previously reported, and keeps the market in a state of nervousness. Statistician Snow says California wheat prospects are almost perfect. Some improvement in few southern states and some in Tennessee. These will to some extent offset the decline in condition in states from Chicago to Kansas. Spring wheat seeding almost done. Reports indicate a small increase over last year in acreage. The reports from Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Kansas are bad, and show a big decline in condition from a month ago.

Corn was rather weak. Some orders to buy at the decline. Receipts small, and ought to increase some with good weather. July and September around 35c ought to attract buying. Corn acreage this year will be large.

Provisions dull owing to no speculation. Packers and professionals talk bearish, except one or two.

Calls—July wheat 73⅜. Puts 72½.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, April 28.—Wheat, spot No. 1 red northern Duluth dull at 6s 3½d; futures firm; May and July 5s 7⅞d.

Corn, spot American mixed new quiet at 3s 5¼d; futures quiet; May 3s 4⅞d; July 3s 5d.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., April 28, 1899.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, April 28.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.40; straight, $4.00; extra fancy, $3.90; fancy, $3.70; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 39c; Texas rust proof, 49c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@80c per bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.90 per bbl; $1.40 per bag.

New York, April 28—Flour dull but steady. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 80¾; options closed ¼@⅜c higher; April—; May 77⅛; July 77. Corn, spot steady; No. 2 40⅝@43⅛; options closed ¼c higher; May 39⅝; July 39⅜. Oats, spot quiet No. 2 32⅛@32⅜; options quiet.

St. Louis, April 28—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 red cash in elevator 76; track 77; May 77¼ bid; July 72@72⅛. Corn firm; No. 2 cash 35; track 36; May 33¾; July 33⅝@33⅞ bid. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 cash 28¼; track 29¼; May 27½; July 24⅜ bid.

Chicago, April 28—Flour quiet and easy. Wheat, No. 2 spring 70½; No. 3 spring 67@69; No. 2 red 74@75¼. Corn, No. 2 34; No. 2 yellow 34¼. Oats, No. 2 27¼; No. 2 white 30@31; No. 3 white 29@30. Rye, No. 2 58¼.

Cincinnati, April 28—Flour dull. Wheat quiet. No. 2 red 72. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 36¾. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 29.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, April 28—Turpentine firm at 39½@40; sales 1,592 casks; receipts 1,706. Rosin firm; sales 4,421 bbls; receipts 3,790; A, B, C, D $1.05; E, $1.15; F $1.30; G $1.35; H $1.45; I $1.50; K $1.60; M $1.85; N $1.90; windowglass $2.15; waterwhite $2.35.

Wilmington, April 28—Turpentine firm at 40@40½. Rosin firm at 95@$1.00. Crude turpentine steady at $1.35@2 40. Tar firm at $1.05.

Charleston, April 28—Turpentine firm at 40; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

Provisions.

Atlanta, April 28—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅝c; clear sides 5⅞c; ice-cured bellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6½c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7½c; second quality 6⅞@6½c. compound 5c.

St. Louis, April 28—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.12½. Lard quiet; prime steam 5.00; choice 5.05. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.25; extra shorts 5.00; ribs 5.00; shorts 5.12½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.00; extra shorts 5.37½; ribs 5.50. shorts 5.75.

Chicago, April 28—Mess pork $8.90@8.95. Lard 5.15@5.17½. Short rib sides, loose, 4.50@4.80; shoulders, boxed, 4.50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed, 4.95@5.05.

New York, April 28—Lard steady; western steam 5.45; April —; refined steady. Pork steady; family $10.50@11.00.

Cincinnati, April 28 — Lard easy at 5.00. Bulk meats easy at 4.80. Bacon easy at $5.65.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, April 28.—Coffee: Options opened quiet and unchanged and steady with sluggish price variations; cables conflicting; domestic news destitute of influential features, consumptive demand wavering and outside investors indifferent; closed quiet and unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 3,500 bags, including October 5.40; spot coffee, Rio dull; mild dull.

Sugar—Raw firmer in tone. Refined firm.

New Orleans, April 28.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 3⅜@4⅛; open kettle centrifugal 3⅞@4½; centrifugal 4⅜@4 13-16; seconds 3@1¼. Molasses quiet; centrifugal 6@6 1-16.

ENTIRE LIST DULL

Anticipations of Close Money Market Conditions Induced Some Selling.

DEALINGS WERE MODERATE

Burlington Statement Was Disappointing—Firmer Tone Appeared Early in the Afternoon.

New York, April 28.—Irregularity pervaded today's dealings on the stock exchange and the temper of the market was extremely professional, resulting in irregular net changes with losses predominating. London traded both ways and commission house business was on a very restricted scale. Traders were disposed to let stocks go in anticipation of an unfavorable bank statement tomorrow, and one of the large operators changed tactics and took the bear side. Forecasts of the bank statement are usually unreliable, but bank reports for the week seemed to indicate a loss in cash on all accounts of nearly $3,500,000. Anaconda Mining fluctuated widely, ending with a net gain of nearly 3 points on the announcement of the large copper combine. Silver certificates sold at 65c at one time, the highest price recorded in a long time. The passage of the franchise tax bill by the legislature was responsible for weakness in most of the local stocks, there being declines of 5 points in the Brooklyn Union Gas, ¾ in Metropolitan, nearly as much in Consolidated Gas and a sharp break in Manhattan, although it left off only 1⅝ down. Third Avenue, on the contrary, rose 3 points. Another reason for weakness in Manhattan was the adverse reports of the board of health on its ninth avenue structure. The announcement of a settlement of a litigation held Brooklyn Transit up in spite of the weakness in similar shares generally, and the stock gained over a point. Excepting Colorado Fuel and Iron, improvement was noted in the iron and steel properties. Other strong spots were New Jersey Central, Iowa Central and Northern Pacific. The general railway list was inclined to droop on moderate dealings. The market closed heavy.

Today's bond market lacked decisive tone, but the undertone of the market was healthful, and some issues were in keen demand. Business expands from day to day, today's transactions reaching $4,370,000.

United States new 4s registered and the old 4s registered declined ¼ and the 3s coupon ⅛ in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 486,154 shares, including: American Steel and Wire 28,800; American Sugar 18,400; Anaconda 70,700; Continental Tobacco 7,600; Louisville and Nashville 4,000; Manhattan Consolidated 26,300; Mexican Central 12,300; Mexican National Certificates 5,600; Norfolk and Western, 3,400; Southern preferred 3,400; Tennessee Coal and Iron 3,400.

Money on call 4@5 per cent; last loan at 4½; prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand and at $4.85¼@4.85½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.85½@4.60 and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills $4.84@4.84½.

Silver certificates 64@64½c.
Bar silver 63⅛c.
Mexican dollars 49c.
Government bonds weak.
State bonds firm.
Railroad bonds irregular.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison....	20⅜	New Jersey Central..	120¼
do. preferred....	61⅛	New York Central...	139⅜
Baltimore and Ohio.	72⅛	N. Y., Chic. & St. L...	13¾
Canada Pacific....	93⅞	do. 1st preferred..	66
Canada Southern....	57⅛	do. 2d preferred..	32
Central Pacific....	51⅛	Norfolk & Western..	21⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio..	27⅛	North American Co..	11⅜
Chicago & Alton....	165	Northern Pacific....	53⅛
C. B. & Q....	143⅜	do. preferred....	79
Chic. & E. Illinois....	78	Ontario & Western..	27⅛
do. preferred....	122	Oregon R. & Nav....	68
Chic. Great Western.	15⅛	Oregon Short Line....	41⅝
Chic., Ind. & L....	10	Pac. Coast, 1st pref..	85
do. preferred....	45½	do. 2d preferred..	58
Chic. & N.W....	161	Pittsburg....	184
do. preferred....	193	Reading....	22⅜
C., C., C. & St. L....	60	do. 1st preferred.	64⅝
do. preferred....	97	Rio Grande & W....	34
Del. & Hudson....	121¼	do. preferred....	76⅛
Del., Lac. & W'n....	171	Rock Island....	116⅜
Del. & Rio Grande....	24⅛	St. Louis & Santa Fe.	11⅛
do. preferred....	79⅛	do. 1st preferred.	71
Erie (new)....	13⅜	do. 2d preferred	39
do. preferred....	37¼	St. L. & S. W....	14¾
Ft. Wayne....	[illegible]	do. preferred....	33⅜
Great North'n pref....	[illegible]	St. Paul....	128⅜
Hocking Valley....	[illegible]	do. preferred....	169⅝
Illinois Central....	117	St. P. & Omaha....	98
Lake Erie & W'n....	17¼	do. preferred....	170
do. preferred....	69	St. P., M. & M....	—
Lake Shore....	200	Southern Pacific....	33⅛
Louisville & Nash....	68⅛	Southern Railway....	12⅛
Manhattan L....	120⅜	do. preferred....	53⅜
Metro. Street Ry....	247½	Texas & Pacific....	22⅜
Michigan Central....	113	Union Pacific....	46⅛
Minn. & St. Louis....	61⅛	do. preferred....	79⅛
do. preferred....	101	U. P., D. & G., pfd....	12½
Missouri Pacific....	49⅞	Wabash....	8⅜
Mobile & Ohio....	45⅜	do. preferred....	23⅜
Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12⅞	Wheeling & L. E....	13⅜
do. preferred....	39	do. preferred....	34

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams....	112	United States....	54
American....	140	Wells Fargo....	126

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil....	37⅛	do. preferred....	113⅛
do. preferred....	94½	National Lin. Oil....	3⅛
American Spirits....	13⅜	Pacific Mail....	51⅝
do. preferred....	37	People's Gas....	127⅛
American Tobacco....	220¼	Pullman Palace....	160⅛
do. preferred....	145	Silver Certificates....	64
Consolidated Gas....	194	Stand. Rope & Twine.	10⅛
Com. Cable Co....	180	Sugar....	169⅜
Col. F. & Iron....	49⅛	do. preferred....	116¼
do. preferred....	108	T. C. & Iron....	63
General Electric....	119	U. S. Leather....	6⅛
Haw. Com. Co....	105	do. preferred....	73¼
Brook. Rap. Tran....	135	U. S. Rubber....	52⅝
International Paper.	36⅛	do. preferred....	115
do. preferred....	85	Western Union....	92¼
La Clede Gas....	53	Federal Steel....	68⅜
Lead....	33⅜	do. preferred....	86

BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg....	100	La. new consol 4s....	110
do. 3s....	107⅛	L. & N. unified 4s....	98⅛
do. 3s coupon....	108⅝	M. K. T. 2ds....	67⅝
U. S. new 4s reg....	128⅜	do. 4s....	94⅜
do. coupon....	130	N. Y. Central 1sts....	114⅜
U. S. old 4s reg....	112½	N. J. Cent. 5s....	119
do. coupon....	113¼	N. Carolina 6s....	127
U. S. 5s reg....	111⅜	do 4s....	104
do. 5s coupon....	113	Northern Pac. 1sts....	120
District 3 65s....	117	do 3s....	68⅛
Ala., Class A....	110	do 4s....	103⅞
Ala., Class B....	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s..	107¼
Ala., Class C....	100	Nor. & West. con. 4s..	98⅛
Ala., Currency....	100	Norfolk & Wes. 6s....	130
Atchison 4s....	101⅜	Oregon Nav. 1sts....	114
do. adj. 4s....	83½	do 4s....	103⅜
Canada So. 2nds....	111	O. S. Line 6s, t. r....	131
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	99⅜	O. S. Line 5s, t. r....	112
do. first income....	43½	Reading 4s....	88⅞
do. second income.	15	Rio G. W. 1sts....	97⅜
C. & O. 4½s....	95	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s.	111⅜
do. 5s....	118	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s.	124¼
Chic. & N.W. con 7s.	144	St. Paul consols 7s....	168½
do. S. F. deb. 5s....	123	St. P., C. & P. 1sts....	122⅝
Chicago Terminals....	101	do 5s....	122⅝
D. & R. G. 1sts....	108⅛	Southern Ry. 5s....	110⅝
D. & R. G. 4s....	102⅝	Stand. Rope & T. 6s..	89
East Tenn. 1sts....	105	Tenn. new set 3s....	97¼
Erie Gen. 4s....	72⅛	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts..	114½
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	85	do reg. 2nds....	55½
Gen. Electric 5s....	115	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts.	90
G. H. & S. A. 6s....	114	Wabash 1st 5s....	117⅛
do. 2ds....	111⅛	do 2ds....	99⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s....	111⅛	West Shore 4s....	114⅛
do. con. 6s....	112	Wisconsin Cent. t r	69⅜
Iowa Cent. 1sts....	110	Virginia centuries..	84
K. C., P. & G. 1sts....	67⅛	do deferred....	8⅛

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 28.—The stock market opened with the dealings in moderate volume and showing a good deal of irregularity. Interest was chiefly expressed in the industrial stock shares of the New York transportatoin companies and in a few of the specialties. A feature of the market was Manhattan, which broke over 3 points on very large dealings. The selling was due to the preliminary report of the board of health upon a portion of the company's elevated lines. The other weakness, in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, was attributed to reminders that the Quinn litigation would be pushed to a finish. Anaconda Mining was exceedingly active and advanced on the announcement of the information of the Montana copper companies getting together. The entire list was dull. Anticipations of close money market conditions induced some selling, and the Burlington statement was disappointing. Early in the afternoon, however, a firmer tone appeared. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced and the Union and Northern Pacifics were firmer. Sugar rallied toward the close. London is not cutting much figure just now.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 28.—The stock market ruled steady with possibly the exception of Manhattan, which proved very weak at opening and during the early part of the session. Insiders who early in the day were heavy buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit withdrew their support when the raiding began, and standing aside, allowed the traders to do pretty much as they pleased. The Flower contingent were talking with their old assurance as to the immediate prospects of the stock. The coal trade interests are talking with confidence on the prospects for the roads, and Wall street friends of the coalers put emphasis upon the fact that in all of the stocks there is very large outstanding interest, much of which is lodged in the hands of traders. Houses with out-of-town connection were conspicuously active on the buying side of Burlington, both Chicago and Boston taking large blocks of the stock. From these centers came predictions that the March statement, which is to be published within a day or two, will make a surprisingly good showing. There was but little trading in Rock Island and St. Paul and other grangers. The new Burlington bonds are quoted at 103½ and interest, and the subscription rights on the stock are in demand at 5¾ and 6 per cent.

Loans at 5¼ Per Cent Per Annum.

REPAYABLE IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

I am now able to make loans in any amounts from $500.00 dollars up, to be repaid in a definite number of monthly installments, fixed in advance, upon such terms that the interest to the borrower is five and one-quarter (5 1-4) per cent. per annum, as shown by the schedule below:

Rate Per One Thousand (1,000) Dollars, Showing the Time Required to Pay Off Loan, and the Amount of Monthly Installment.

$20.00 per month for 64 months	$17.00 per month for 79 months
$16.00 per month for 86 months	$13.00 per month for 115 months
$12.00 per month for 130 months	$10.00 per month for 177 months

Payments being made as in case above, the loan is thereby paid off. This is absolute and does not depend upon any maturity of stock or any other contingency whatever. These loans are to be secured by real estate, and borrower is to pay [illegible] title examination, etc.

Loans Will Be Made on Improved Property or to Enable the Borrower to Build.

For further particulars address ROBY ROBINSON, Atlanta, Ga.

ENGLISH-AMERICAN BUILDING.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, April 28.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here had a general setback today, partly due to vague rumors of Transvaal political trouble, but mainly on account of the closing of books before the holiday on Monday.

The inactivity in Americans defies description. They were neglected and heavy throughout except for slight New York support in Northern Pacific and Erie. Copper shares relapsed. Anaconda closed at 12 15-16; Tintos opened at 47 and closed at 48⅛.

Silver was active, 2,000,000 ounces changing hands. The buying was nearly all indirectly from New York. It is reported that a bear dealer here is already in difficulties. The morning price was 28⅞ per ounce. It has since been 29⅛d and closed at 29 1-16d.

Two hundred thousand pounds gold was taken for the cape. It is expected that a parcel due tomorrow will go to the bank.

STOCKS	Opening	High	Low	Last sale	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco....	222	122	222	222	220¼
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	170⅛	171⅛	169⅛	169⅜	169⅜
Atchison....	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
do. preferred..	61⅝	61⅝	61	61	61⅛
Balto. & Ohio....	....	....	....	73	72½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	135	136⅝	133⅝	135¼	135
Bay State Gas....	....	....	....	....	....
Bur. & Quincy....	144¼	144¼	143¼	143⅞	143⅜
C., C., C. & St. L....	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60
Ches. & Ohio....	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Canada Southern.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
Del. & Hudson....	122	122	121⅛	121⅛	121¼
Del. & Lack....	....	....	....	171	171
Erie....	....	....	....	....	13⅜
Con. Gas....	198	198	193	195	194
Gen. Electric....	119⅛	119⅜	119	119⅜	119
Chic. Great West.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
Jersey Central....	120	120⅜	120	120	120⅜
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	....	....	....	....	12⅞
do. preferred..	39¼	39¼	39	39	39
Louisv. & Nash..	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
Lake Shore....	....	....	....	....	200
Manhattan L....	122	122	119	120⅛	120⅜
Mo. Pacific....	49⅞	50¼	49⅛	50	49⅞
Met. Street Ry....	250⅜	250⅜	247⅛	247⅛	247½
National Lead....	....	....	....	....	33⅞
Northern Pacific..	52⅝	53⅜	52⅛	53¼	53⅛
do. preferred..	79⅛	79⅜	79	79	79
N. Y. Central....	139⅜	139⅜	139⅛	139⅛	139⅜
Northwestern....	....	....	....	161	161
Omaha....	96½	98	96⅛	98	98
Pacific Mail....	52	52	51⅛	51⅝	51⅝
People's Gas....	127⅝	127¾	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
Reading....	....	....	....	22⅜	22⅜
Rock Island....	116⅛	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	116¼
Southern Rwy....	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
do. preferred..	54	54⅛	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
St. Paul....	128⅝	128⅞	128⅛	128⅛	128⅜
Tenn Coal & Iron.	63½	63⅜	62⅞	63⅜	63
U. S. Leather pfd.	73⅛	73⅛	73	73⅛	73⅛
Union Pacific....	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
do. preferred..	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
Western Union....	92⅜	92¼	92⅛	92¼	92¼
Wabash. pfd....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil..	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37¼
Am'n Spirits....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
do. preferred..	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	37
U. S. Rubber....	53	53	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝
do. preferred..	....	....	....	116	115⅛
Federal Steel....	68⅛	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	68⅛
do. preferred..	86⅛	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	86
Illinois Central....	117⅛	117⅛	117	117⅛	117

*Ex-dividend 2 per cent. †Ex-div. 1 per cent.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years....	109	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	111
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years....	110	Macon 6s....	119
Ga. 4½s, 1915..	122	Columbus 5s..	107
Savannah 5s..	113	Waterw'ks 6s.	100
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902.	113	Rome 5s....	107
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904.	113	So. Car. 4½s, 1910..	115
Atl'n'a 6s, L.D.	120	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	110
Atl'n'a 5s, L.D.	113	Chatta. 5s, 1911.	100
Atl'n'a 4½s....	110	Col. S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910....	93
Atl'nta 4s....	108	Ala. Class A	109

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910....	114	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907....	120
Ga. 6s, 1922....	119	do income 6s, 1900....	100
Ga. Pa. 1st....	122		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909....	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia....	205	Aug. & Sav....	110
Southwestern.	111	A. & W. P....	122
		do deben....	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment Co. 8s....	133
" " " " 7s....	110
" " " " 6s....	106

Foreign Finances.

London, April 28.—Consols for money and the account 110⅜. Illinois Central 120⅛; Northern Pacific preferred 81¼; St. Paul common 131⅝; New York Central 143½; Pennsylvania 69; Union Pacific preferred 81⅜; Atchison 21¼; Louisville and Nashville 70¼.

Bar silver quiet at 28⅞d.

Money 1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three month' and short bills 2⅛ per cent.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, April 28.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $286,375,355; gold reserve $244,736,845.

The Metal Market.

New York, April 28.—Few changes of importance occurred in the metal market today. Demand was moderate, news lacked positive new features and sellers were content to await further developments before altering their position.

At the close the metal exchange quoted pig iron warrants quiet at $11.

Lake copper unchanged at $19.25.

Tin quiet at $25.65@25.75.

Lead firmer at $4.32½@4.35.

Spelter $6.75@7.00.

The broker's price for lead is $4.10, and for copper $19⅛@19¼.

St. Louis, April 28.—Lead higher at $4.22@4.25.

Spelter strong at $6.60.

Total Bank Clearings.

New York, April 28.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week ending April 28th were $1,815,652,566; per cent increase 65.7. Exclusive of New York $618,453,918; per cent increase 31.4.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, April 28.—Apples $6.00@6.50, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.00@3.25; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges, California $4.00@4.50; Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@1.25. Figs 10. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans 7@8; Brazil 8@9; filberts 11½; walnuts 8@10; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, April 28—Eggs 11½@12c. Butter, western creamery 18@20c; fancy Tennessee 18@20c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 27½@30c; spring chickens, large, 17½@25; small, 15@16c; ducks, puddle, 22½@25c; Peking 27½@30c. Irish potatoes 90c@$1.00 per bu; sweet potatoes 60@90c per bu. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions $1.75@2.00 per bu; $3.25@3.50 per bbl. Cabbage, 4@5c per lb. Beeswax 20@22½c. Dried fruit, apples 7@8c; peaches 12½@14c.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, April 28.—The small supply of cattle today was disposed of early at previous prices. Fancy lots brought $5.50@5.75; choice steers, $5.15@5.45; mediums, $4.60@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.70@5.15; beef steers, $4.05@5.05; bulls, $2.60@4.10; western fed steers, $4.25@5.25; Texas steers, $4@5.10; calves, $4@6.75.

There was a good demand for hogs with prices steady and unchanged. Fair to choice, $3.87½@4; heavy packers, $3.65@3.85; mixed, $3.70@3.90; butchers, $3.75@3.95; lights, $3.70@3.95; pigs, $3.35@3.60.

The few offerings of sheep sold at steady prices. Colorado wooled lambs sold at $5.90@6.10 and shorn lots $4.65@5.40, chiefly $5.25@5.40; culls, $4@4.50; yearlings, $5@5.25; unshorn western lambs, $3@5.10; bulk of sales, $4.65@5.10; heavy export lots, $5@5.10.

Receipts—Cattle, 2,000; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 8,000.

St. Louis, April 28.—Cattle: Receipts 1,200, including 600 Texans. Steady for natives; shade lower for Texans; fair to choice native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.50, with fancy worth $5.75; dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.75@5; steers under 1,000 pounds, $3.55@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.65; cows and heifers, $2@4.50; bulls, $3.25@3.75; Texas and Indian steers, $3.85@4.80; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.

Hogs—Receipts 6,500. Market steady; pigs and lights, $3.80@3.90; packers, $3.85@3.95; butchers, $3.90@4.

Sheep—Receipts 1,100. Market steady; native muttons, $3.85@4.85; culls and bucks, $3.85@4; lambs, $4@5.15; spring lambs, $6@9.

Groceries.

Atlanta, April 28.—Roasted coffee — Arbuckle and Levering $11.30; Lion $10.80, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.56; New Orleans 5.56; New Orleans white 5¼c; do. yellow 5¼c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 50@65c; green, 50@65c. Rice, head 7½c; choice 7@6½c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.75, ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 13c. Matches, 65s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.85@1.75; L. W. $1.10.

Florida Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.

String beans, round green, $1.75 to $2, per crate; wax beans, $1.25 to $1.50 per crate; Englis peas, $1.25 to $1.50 per crate; celery, per dozen, owing to quality and bleaching, from 40 to 75c per dozen; cauliflowers, 8 to 10c per pound; head lettuce, per drum, $2 to $2.50; curly, $1.25 to $1.50; tomatoes, fancy, scarce, $2.50 to $3 crate; choice $2 to $2.50; beets, tops on, cabbage, crate size, $3.50 to $4; irish potatoes, fancy, per barrel, $5 to $6; choice, $3.50 to $4 crate, in proportion; squash, per crate, 75c to $1; cabbage, 4c to 5c per pound; cucumbers, per crate, $2 to $2.50; peppers, $2 to $2.50, owing to quality; strawberries, 10 to 12½c per quart, owing to stock and condition on arrival. Pineapples very scarce and market bare. Full size crates $7 to $8, half crates in proportion. Egg plants, $1.25 to $1.50 per dozen. Oranges, russets, $4.50 to $5; brights, $3.50 to $4; grape fruit, $5 to $8 per box.

Paine, Murphy & Co

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Cotton, Stocks and Grain.

2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building)

Rerferences: Lowry Banking Company, Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building, - Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc,

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City banks.

FOR SALE.

75.000 Athens Electric Railway Co., 1st Mortgage Gold 6s, due 1916. Price and particulars on application.

JOHN W. DICKEY,
Broker, Augusta, Ga.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson

BANKERS

Investment Securities

HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALEARS IN

Investment Securities.

Remember S. B. Turman for County Commissioner.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect April 2d.

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†101	Jonesboro....	6 45 am	†102	Hapeville....	[illegible]
*3	Savannah....	7 25 am	*2	Savannah....	[illegible]
†103	Hapeville....	8 00 am	†101	Hapeville....	[illegible]
*105	Griffin....	9 00 am	†108	Jonesboro....	[illegible]
†109	Hapeville....	9 35 am	†110	Hapeville....	[illegible]
*11	Macon....	11 20 am	*12	Macon....	[illegible]
†111	Jonesboro....	2 05 pm	†112	Hapeville....	[illegible]
†113	Hapeville....	3 30 pm	†114	Hapeville....	[illegible]
†115	Hapeville....	5 45 pm	†116	Griffin....	[illegible]
*1	Savannah....	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah....	[illegible]
117	Hapeville....	7 50 pm	118	Jonesboro....	[illegible]
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS.	
119	Hapeville....	10 45 am	120	Hapeville....	[illegible]
121	Hapeville....	2 05 pm	122	Hapeville....	[illegible]

Trains marked * Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡2	Nashville....	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville....	[illegible]
‡	Marietta....	8 00 am	‡76	Chattanooga....	[illegible]
71	Chattanooga....	10 55 am	‡72	Marietta....	[illegible]
‡1	Nashville....	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville....	[illegible]

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡28	Montgomery....	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery....	[illegible]
‡34	Selma....	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery....	[illegible]
‡36	Selma....	11 56 pm	‡37	Selma....	[illegible]
1	College Park....	7 05 am	11	College Park....	[illegible]
14	LaGrange....	8 20 am	13	College Park....	[illegible]
16	College Park....	10 00 am	15	Palmetto....	[illegible]
18	College Park....	1 15 pm	17	College Park....	[illegible]
20	Palmetto....	2 45 pm	19	College Park....	[illegible]
22	College Park....	3 50 pm	21	College Park....	[illegible]
24	College Park....	5 50 pm	23	LaGrange....	[illegible]
26	College Park....	7 45 pm	25	College Park....	[illegible]
28	College Park....	12 25 am	27	College Park....	[illegible]
	SUNDAY TRAIN.			SUNDAY TRAIN.	
42	LaGrange....	10 20 am	41	West Point....	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡2	Augusta....	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta....	[illegible]
‡3	Conyers....	6 45 am	26	Lithonia....	[illegible]
	Covington....	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta....	[illegible]
‡1	Augusta....	12 35 pm	24	Conyers....	[illegible]
25	Lithonia....	3 25 pm	10	Conyers....	[illegible]
‡27	Augusta....	8 20 pm	*4	Augusta....	[illegible]

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk....	5 15 am	‡402	Washington....	[illegible]
‡403	Washington....	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk....	[illegible]

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Lv Atlanta for Knoxville....	[illegible]
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville....	[illegible]

‡Daily.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Mr. Sanders To Wed Miss Gay

Captain and Mrs. Edward S. Gay announce the engagement of their daughter Catherine to Mr. Inman Sanders, the wedding to occur the evening of June 8th.

It will be a brilliant church ceremonial, the details of which will be announced later.

Miss Gay is the eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Gay and a young woman of distinguished beauty. She is universally popular in the social world.

Mr. Sanders is one of the best known and most popular young men in the state and it at present associated with one of the leading American firms in Germany.

Mrs. Lowe Is Royally Entertained

The club women of Massachusetts are according Mrs. W. B. Lowe, president of the General Federation of Clubs, an enthusiastic ovation and the press of New England has written many complimentary articles about the distinguished southern woman and her leadership of American club women. The Sunday Herald of Boston writes of her visit to New England as follows:

"While the club women of Boston and vicinity have had an unusually busy week, the chief event of interest has been the visit of Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, of Atlanta, Ga., the president of the general federation of women's clubs, to this city, where she is the recipient of that distinguished courtesy from clubs and individual club women which is due to her official position and her grace and charm as a woman.

"Mrs. Lowe arrived in Boston on Wednesday afternoon, too late to participate in any of the celebrations of Patriots' day, though she is herself a loyal daughter and regent of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Atlanta. On Thursday morning was held, in the parlors of the New England Woman's Club on Park street, an interesting conference of the presidents of the Massachusetts clubs which belong to the national federation, under the direction of Mrs. Anna D. West, state chairman for Massachusetts. Plans of work were discussed, as well as matters which will come up before the council meeting in Philadelphia in June, and at the Milwaukee biennial.

"At 2 o'clock was held the mass meeting in Tremont temple, under the direction of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, when probably every one of the 130 clubs in the federation was represented, and there was hardly a vacant seat in the hall. The entrance of Mrs. Lowe, the national president; Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, national ex-vice president; Miss O. M. E. Rowe, the state president, and Mrs. Anna D. West, the state chairman, was the signal for the rising of the great audience and the chautauqua salute to the honored president. Mrs. Lowe's cordial welcome and her graceful response put her at once en rapport with her audience, and before she was half-way through her address she had made her place in the hearts of the Massachusetts women.

"Miss O. M. E. Rowe, in a few graceful and well-chosen sentences, presented Mrs. Lowe, whose address, devoted to the betterment of social life and the raising of the industrial conditions surrounding working women and children, was most eloquent and true. She said in part:

" 'We are here to gain strength in coming together, to find greater helpfulness and growth in giving. The law of the low is the law of the high. The law of the rich is the law of the poor. Society is so knit together that the suffering of any one part affects the whole. We pride ourselves on our philanthropy, but the difference between ours and that of the baron of middle ages is but a difference of social structure. The business of one has to do with the business of all, until harmony exists; and labor stands pre-eminent in the developing process. All the world is hanging today on the solution of the labor problems; and we may ask our questions of organizations as well as of individuals. The record of the struggle is the record of the world; through labor spoke the voice of the people; through labor came a new chivalry.

" 'Our interest in these forces is double fold. A mighty army of women are actual workers and wage earners, and it is eminently proper that the interests of our great federation, which is devoted to social betterment, should center in this complex problem, which requires the most delicate handling. The question of sex and wages is one of the greatest before us. With the lifting out of industries from the home women have gone out, too; but we find the best paid milliners, dressmakers, launderers and cooks are men, until we may fairly assert that instead of woman's taking man's place, man has usurped woman's place; and with the overcrowding, who knows but an evolution of the next century shall be the tramp woman, who will join the army of the tramp man.

" 'There are now over 4,000,000 of working and wage-earning women in the United States. At present 10 per cent of men engaged in labor are in labor organizations, and only 1 per cent of women. The man laborer learned his strength through organization, and women must learn to travel the same road. They must learn to take an honest, fearless stand by the side of men in the business world. They must learn to organize and to compete on business lines.'

"Mrs. Lowe closed with a tribute to the working girls' clubs and their value.

"On Friday an elegant luncheon was given to Mrs. Lowe at the Algonquin Club in Commonwealth avenue, about 100 of the leading club women of the state being present. Miss Rowe, the state president, with Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, received the guests."

Social Gossip.

The programme presented by the Mallon Society yesterday was a very delightful one and was well attended. Among the numbers that received the greatest applause was the recitation by Mrs. Blackburn, who is always received with enthusiasm.

* * *

The cotillon given last night by the officers at the post was a brilliant success, and was enjoyed by a number of Atlanta's popular young women. Among those who received much admiration and attention were the Misses Peters, who have been delightfully entertained during their vist here, and are most popular wherever they appear.

* * *

Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Mitchell, was entertained last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Munford, at an elegant informal reception.

* * *

Mrs. B. F. Abbott returned yesterday from New York.

* * *

Mr. R. L. Lanier, of New York, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Dora Lanier.

* * *

Mr. Clarence Knowles is in New England on a business trip.

* * *

Mrs. I. S. Mitchell calls a meeting of those who hold tickets for the entertainment last Monday, to occur this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association. The vice presidents are also urged to attend this meeting.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. W. H. Parsons will be glad to learn that she is much better and that her physicians think she will be able to return next week. She has been quite ill for ten days at the Waldorf-Astoria.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spalding and Mr. Pat Calhoun are among the Georgians at the Waldorf-Astoria.

* * *

Mr. Robert E. O'Donnelly, and Miss O'Donnelly are at the Gilsey house, New York city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Alston left the city last week for Lithia Springs, where they will remain until the first of November.

* * *

Mrs. B. F. Abbott and Miss Dolea King returned from New York yesterday.

* * *

Miss Alma Burney is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. C. Alston, at Lithia Springs.

* * *

Mrs. Clifford Williams, Macon's charming and artistic singer, is visiting Mrs. June C. Oglesby, on Washington street. Mrs. Williams will make her home in New York city after September 1st.

* * *

Miss Carrie Lou Pou, of Madison, is the guest of Miss Scoville at the Kimball.

* * *

Mr. T. Cuyler Smith will come from New Orleans Monday on a business trip.

* * *

Miss Isabel Block is in Macon.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. William A. Broughton, of Madison, were in the city yesterday.

* * *

Mr. Goodloe Yancey, secretary of the state prison commission, and one of Athens' most prominent citizens, has moved to Atlanta with his family to live. Mr. Yancey has taken up his residence at No. 3 Orange street and the many friends of his family in the city will be delighted to know of this acquisition to Atlanta society.

Do not put off the duty that ought to be done today. If your blood is out of order take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

A SOUVENIR TO TAKE HOME.

Nothing More Appropriate Than a Bronze Bust of Henry W. Grady.

Delegates and other visitors who are looking for a souvenir of their trip to Atlanta, can find nothing more appropriate than a bronze bust of that great and distinguished southerner, the late Henry W. Grady.

The bust is an absolutely faithful likeness. For sale at $1.50 each. Look for it in the lobby, inquire at the news stands and bookstores, or send orders to Southern Engraving Company, Constitution building, city.

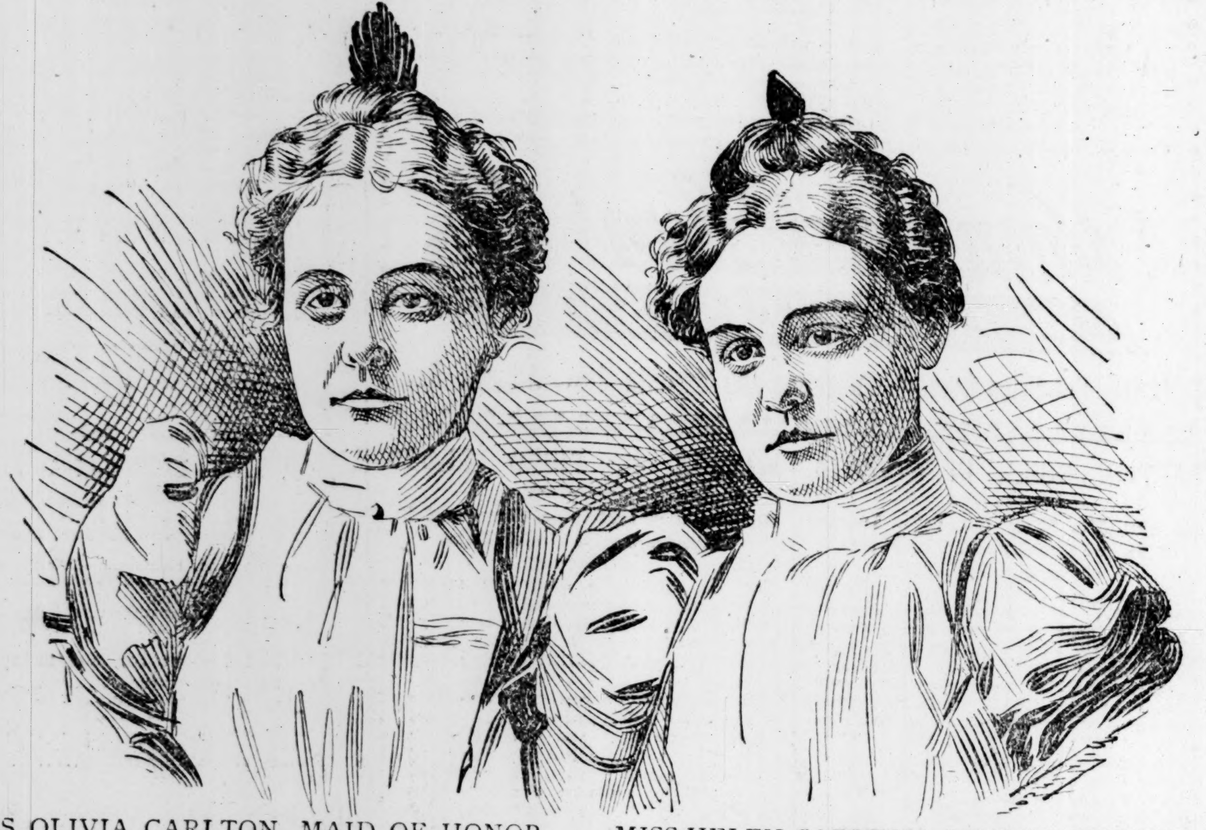
We are Manufacturers of

STATIONERY

Fashionable society note paper.
Steel engraved stationery for professional men at prices almost as low as type work.
Engraved letter heads and envelopes for business men.
If you want something nicer than you are using consult us.
Engraved business announcements.
We make attractive work that gives "tone" to your business methods.
Wedding invitations, visiting cards and monograms, and all classes of fine engraved work.
Work promptly executed by skilled engravers. Confer with us before placing an order.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.
47 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA.

SPONSOR OF THE GEORGIA DIVISION AND HER FIRST MAID OF HONOR.



MISS OLIVIA CARLTON, MAID OF HONOR. MISS HELEN CARLTON, ATHENS, SPONSOR.

You Know
Queen Elizabeth Never Ate
A Meal Cooked on a
Gas Stove
Only Those Who Have Tried The Old and New Way
Can Appreciate What She Missed.
Atlanta Gas Light Company.

HE DIED OF APOPLEXY.

Coroner Holds an Inquest Over Body of Jesse Phillips—Verdict of the Jury.

The coroner impaneled a jury yesterday morning and held an inquest over the body of Jesse Phillips, the white man who died suddenly in the hotel at the Fulton bag and cotton mills. Phillips had arrived home from Augusta the night before his death and seemed to be in good health. His neighbors thought his death was suspicious and they became greatly excited over the occurrence. There was so much talk about the man's death that the coroner decided an inquest was necessary.

Dr. Phillips, the county attorney and Dr. Pearce made an autopsy and they testified that the man's death was due to an attack of apoplexy. Upon this testimony the jury made a verdict and the excitement in the neighborhood subsided.

Musical Circles Aroused.

Two or three years ago when Madame Adelina Patti bought a Kimball Baby Grand piano for her personal use at Craig-y-Nos castle the people began to think.

Not long ago when President McKinley selected a Kimball Baby Grand for the blue room of the white house the people began to say there must be some good reason for this selection.

And now Mr. Alfredo Barili, the foremost teacher and pianist in the south, has just bought and paid for a Kimball Baby Grand piano in beautifully figured San Domingo mahogany for his own use at his home, when he might have had any of the other celebrated makes simply for the asking and without charge. Read what he has written without solicitation:

"The W. W. Kimball Co., Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sirs: When I ordered from you a piano for my personal use in my home I had in mind the one you had made for Madame Adelina Patti. I played on it daily for several months last summer during my visit to my aunt at Craig-y-Nos castle, South Wales. I admired the instrument for its responsive action and richness of tone to such an extent that I determined to place an order with you.

"It affords me much pleasure to say to you that the piano just purchased from your factory is beyond doubt even more satisfactory than the one that created in me such an earnest desire to possess one of your instruments. It is in every sense of the word first-class and I am delighted with it.

"Accept my hearty thanks and believe me. Yours sincerely,

"ALFREDO BARILI.

"Atlanta, April 26, 1899."

Herein we have a clear explanation why so many great artists and so many representative people prefer and buy the Kimball piano. Mr. Barili has kindly consented for his piano to remain on exhibition at the warerooms of the Phillips & Crew Co., for a few days, and musicians and lovers of the beautiful in art are cordially invited to call and examine it before it is taken to his home in College Park.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 50 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St. N. Y.

We Advertise Facts Only.

Every day you can read of some store offeriug "phenomenal" bargain, values that look (in the papers) beyond all reason or precedent; but go there and all you will find for your trouble is disappointment.

We know it does not pay to fool people. This business has been built upon lines of HONEST goods, HONEST prices and HONEST advertising, and we'll stick to it forever. When you read the offers we make today you can pin all of your faith to finding just what we say you will find here. We invite every reader of this paper to come here and investigate—to critically examine these

THREE SPECIALS:

48c buys the best light weight Undergarment we have ever shown, made of select Egyptian cotton, very fine gauge Shirts or Drawers ecru, pink or blue.

75c a garment for Silk Lisle Underwear, with pure silk fly front, ecru or sky blue. Other houses ask $1.00 for goods not as good.

$1.50 gives you choice of the nattiest line of Straw Hats in town; numerous rough straws and many fancy bands in this line.

Don't forget to see our Clothing,

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

GEORGIA'S SPONSOR HAS BEEN NAMED

Miss Carlton, of Athens, Appointed To Represent Georgia Division.

ELEVEN MAIDS OF HONOR

Representatives of State Will Be Accompanied by General's Staff.

QUARTERS FOR DIVISION ANNOUNCED

General C. A. Evans, Commanding Georgia Veterans, Leaves for Charleston May 6th.

The sponsor and maids of honor for the Georgia division of the Confederate Veterans have been appointed and the names of the prominent young women in the state who are to represent Georgia at the Charleston reunion were announced by General Clement A. Evans yesterday.

The sponsor selected is one of Athens' most charming belles, Miss Helen Carlton, the daughter of Captain H. H. Carlton, of that city, while the sister of Miss Carlton, Miss Olivia Carlton, is the first maid of honor for the state. The selection is one that will meet with the approval of every old veteran in Georgia, who remembers the record of Captain Carlton during the four years of the war, and the work accomplished by the artillery battery under his command.

The names of ten other maids of honor from every part of the state, including those of some of the fairest of Georgia's young women, have been announced. The list includes Miss Willie Roney, of Augusta; Miss Florence Henderson, of Covington; Miss Annie Barnard, of Savannah; Miss Loulie Sweat, of Waycross; Miss Berta Carrie Morgan, of Americus; Miss Mary Lou Towers, of Marietta; Miss Rubie Dews, of Cuthbert; Miss Lorena Powers, of Monticello; Miss Mary Dickson Hutchins, of Lawrenceville, and Miss Annie C. Benning, of Columbus.

Georgia will not lack for fair representatives at the coming reunion, with the fair sponsor and maids of honor, all of whom have accepted, nor will the state suffer by comparison with any other state to be represented in Charleston.

The Georgia sponsor and her maid of honor will leave for Charleston in all probability with the staff of General C. A. Evans, which goes on a special train May 8th. General Evans, in order to have everything in readiness for the reception of his command at the reunion, will leave for Charleston May 6th.

The commander of the Georgia division announced yesterday, for the benefit of all veterans who expect to attend from this state, that the headquarters of the Georgia division had been located at Meeting street, between Broad and Thadd streets, very near the Charleston courthouse, and not far from the auditorium where the meetings of the reunion are to be held.

The representation of Georgia at the reunion, despite the busy time of the year for farmers, promises to be as large, if not larger, than at any previous reunion at a distance.

The state is entitled to about a thousand delegates and the probability is that more than that number will be present. The fact that the parade occurs the first day this year will serve to attract a great number to Charleston, as well as the fact that the annual address is to be made by the gallant southern soldier, General Joseph Wheeler.

An Explanation Cut Short.

From The Chicago Post.

"What is a phantom party, papa?" asked Willie.

"You'll find that out later in life, my boy," was the reply.

"When I am married?" persisted Willie.

"Precisely, my boy," answered his father. "When you are married and come home late from the club you will occasionally find something in the nature of a phantom sitting up—"

This was the point at which Willie's mother hastily carried him away to bed, declaring that she would not permit him to listen to such outrageous exhibitions of masculine humor.

Acquaintance with Celebrities.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

James Russell Lowell used to tell the story that one of the gentlemen he met in Chicago had a great deal to say of his travels in Europe. Lowell remarked that Georges Sand was one of his favorite authors. This reference to the great Frenchwoman called forth a characteristic rejoinder:

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed the representative of Chicago culture. "I have had many a happy hour with Sand."

"You knew Georges Sand, then?" asked Lowell, with an expression of surprise.

"Knew him? Well, I should rather say I did," cried the Chicago man, and then he added, as a clincher, "I roomed with him in Paris."

COLUMBIA THEATRE

MATINEE TODAY, TONIGHT.

The Passion Play

Amazing the world; the greatest exhibition of its kind ever seen in this city. Indorsed by CLERGY, PRESS and PUBLIC.

This exhibition is credited with 200 nights in New York city, 100 nights in Boston, 100 nights in Chicago, 100 nights in Philadelphia.

Night prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents; matinee, 25 cents, to all parts of theater.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The Direct, Quick Through Line via Montgomery Texas, Mexico and California.

THE BEST ROUTE

To Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	9 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 46 p m	......
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	......	11 36 p m	......
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	......
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	......
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	......
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	......

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily.
Leave Houston	5 50 a m	......	6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 60 p m	......	7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	......	12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m	......	12 30 p m
Leave Selma	......	8 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	......
Arrive Opelika	8 16 a m	2 35 p m	3 05 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 33 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	5 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv.	Atlanta	Ar.	8 20 am
7 28 p m	Ar.	Newnan	Lv.	6 40 am
7 54 p m	Ar.	Grantville	Lv.	6 05 am
8 30 p m	Ar.	Hogansville	Lv.	5 52 am
8 35 p m	Ar.	LaGrange	Lv.	5 25 am

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

Nos. 35 and 36 solid trains, Washington to New Orleans; sleepers New York and New Orleans.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.
H. D. Ellis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
J. W. Warner, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta.
R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE—BANKRUPT SALE.

In the United States District Court of the Northern District of Georgia. No, 135 in Bankruptcy. In the matter of Frances Loeb, Bankrupt.—By virtue of an order of the court passed in said cause, I, Henry Wellhouse, Trustee, will, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., at No. 59 Alabama street, at 12 o'clock m, on the

10TH DAY OF MAY, 1899,

expose to sale and sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash all the property, both real and personal, belonging to said bankrupt's estate, to-wit:

A lot of liquors, wines, cigars, and fixtures, consisting of one safe, one cash register, empty whisky barrels, and all other personality aforesaid situate and being in store room at said 59 Alabama street. Also, two houses and lots of land in the town of Seney, in Floyd county, Georgia, of one-half acre each, one lot bounded on the east by the J. T. Pullen lot, on the north by the Rome and Cartersville dirt road, on the south by the Southern railway and on the west by Callaboose street; and the other lot bounded on the east by Callaboose street, on the north by the Southern railway, on the west by the Wellborn Echols lot and on the south by East and West street; also, one house and lot in Anniston, Ala., being the only real property belonging to said bankrupt in said Anniston, Ala.

By virtue of said order, I will also receive private bids on said property, both real and personal, up to the day of sale. The realty will be sold in separate lots. The personalty will be sold in lots and parcels and as a whole, and the plan realizing the most money will be adopted.

Witness my hand this April 28, 1899.

HENRY WELLHOUSE, Trustee.

GOODWIN & HALLMAN, Attorneys.
29-1-3-5-7-9

During the Sunday School Convention visitors can have The Constitution delivered each morning by carrier at their stopping places or mailed to any address in the United States for fifteen cents.

Some Years After Patrick Henry.

From Life.

"Give me liberty," howled the Filipino, as he brandished his bow and arrow, "or give me death."

"Acting under instructions from my government," replied the American trooper, turning the crank of his gatling, "I will endeavor to give you both."

STRAW HATS!

Have we got them?

You should see our window.

How many do you want? We would like to cover every head in town. It's difficult to try to tell you about them—there is too much to tell—prices range from

50c to $2.50.

We can fit your head, and satisfy your taste. Come in and see them for yourself. It's far more satisfactory.

GEO. MUSE Clothing Co.

38 Whitehall Street.

GRANT HOUSE

Centrally Located.
Under New Management.

Thoroughly renovated. Table service a specialty. Former patrons expected; new ones solicited. 86 Whitehall street.

The Arlington Hotel.
COBURG, CANADA.

This well established and favorite summer home for southern families is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, easy of access by Grand Trunk railway from Toronto, Montreal and boat daily from Rochester, N. Y. Open June 1st, for season. For particulars, rates apply The Arlington, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.
4—2, 8, 14, 22, 27; may 6, 7, 12, 21, 27

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Peter Lynch

AT 95 WHITEHALL ST.

Dealers in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.

Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store fronts 7 Mitchell. Stand will be open in a few days with a new stock Field and Garden Seeds and a variety of other goods.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing about twenty-four thousand tons of armor for naval vessels will be received at the navy department until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, May 31, 1899, when they will be publicly opened. Forms of proposals and all information may be obtained from the chief of the bureau of ordnance, navy department, Washington, D. C.—CHARLES H. ALLEN, acting secretary.
4, 1, 15, 29 may 13

S. B. Turman for County Commissioner.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

During the Sunday School Convention visitors can have the Constitution delivered each morning by carrier at their stopping places or mailed to any address in the United States for fifteen cents.

The Ink used on this paper is from the
STANDARD
Printing Ink Co.,
No. 20 W. Canal St., Cincinnati, O.

During the Sunday School Convention visitors can have The Constitution delivered each morning by carrier at their stopping places or mailed to any address in the United States for fifteen cents.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Operates Double Daily Vestibuled Limited Trains with Dining Car Service all-the-year-round between

Atlanta and the East.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
EVANSVILLE ROUTE.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent,
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent,
ATLANTA, GA.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree street.

READ THIS!

$3,750 Cash takes a comparatively new, modern and strictly up-to-date ten-room house, in one of the best neighborhoods in the sity; south side, neighbors all property owners. This place was built for a gentleman's home and no expense spared. Building cost over $4,500, and owner paid $1,525 cash for the lot. Corner lot, 50x145. If you are looking for an investment we have party desiring to lease the house at $35 per month. This piece of property, at a very low, hard time valuation, is worth $4,500 of anybody's money. Some one going to take this.

$6,500 On reasonable terms buys an ideal home, built within the past year at a cost exceeding $4,000; lot 50x200 to a thirty-foot street in rear, on one of the best streets on the south side, north of Glenn st. This house has every conceivable convenience and is handsomely finished and must be seen to be appreciated.

This opportunity will not present itself again in an age.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, & SON,
28 Peachtree st.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE, LOAN, RENTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

$3,500—Beautiful Copenhill house and lot, house 2 stories, lot 105x142; price way below cost; terms easy.
$2,750—Splendid 7-room house at south Kirkwood; has waterworks; lot about an acre; a bargain.
$1,600—Five-room cottage on South Boulevard, near Grant park; lot 50x190; nice shade; a sacrifice.
$3,500—Splendid 8-room house and large lot on Gordon street, West End; terms easy.
$2,800—Beautiful North avenue lot, 60 feet front; very cheap.
$6,500—Splendid R. R. front lot, in 2 blocks carshed, worth twice this amount. Come see it.
Money to lend on city real estate at from 5 to 8 per cent.
Office, 12 East Alabama street. Tel. 363.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

2 Peachtree Houses 2

FOR SALE,

Tuesday, May 2d, at 4 O'Clock.

These are two ten-room houses on West Peachtree street, Nos. 22 and 26, between Baker and Simpson streets.

These modern houses are on lots 50x130 feet to an alley, near the center of the city. Property is more sought after now than at any time for several years past. Elegant improvements are now in progress of erection around this block that will greatly enhance the value of this locality. The five or six thousand increase of population annually coming to Atlanta, with the rapidly growing manufacturing and building interests, is necessarily bound to enhance the value of all good close in real estate. Hence now is the opportune time of your life to place your money where you are certain to realize big profits. The demand for real estate is undoubtedly on the increase. You will never be able to buy such homes as these as cheap in the future. Monied men are placing large sums of cash in Atlanta property, simply because they well know that the bottom has been struck and that it will go higher from this time forward. These houses have been continuously rented by the same prompt, desirable parties for the past three or four years. There will be no foolishness about this sale. It will be made absolutely without reserve or limit to meet obligations. Terms, one-third cash, balance on long time, 7 per cent.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer,
10 Alabama St.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

If you wish to rent a home, a store, an office, a warehouse, a wood yard, or in fact anything else, my

Weekly Rent List

can be had by calling at my office.

G. W. ADAIR.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Office 511 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.

phosphate gin!!

spring medicine
for
back-ache,
the kidneys
and
liver.
a great
general tonic
and bracer.

(genuine only
in round bottles.)

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four aces rye.
fitzhugh lee
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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

We will clean and press your suit for 99c. Others only sponge the surface. We return your clothes as clean as when new. Southern Dye Works, 38 N. Forsyth street.

Do You Intend Painting?

Do you want a paint that will not chalk, crack, rub off, peel nor blister?

Do you want a paint that will stick to iron, galvanized iron, tin, stone and tile as well as to wood?

Do you want a paint that will give permanent shades, and a hard enameled gloss?

Do you want to beautify your building and protect it from the sun and rain? If so, Parian Paints are what you need. We guarantee it.

Parian Paint Co.

39 S. Pryor, St.

Southern Agency, CARRARA.

A. SATZKY

THE UP-TO-DATE TAILOR,

Has All the Latest Importations.

53 N. Pryor St. Equitable Building.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

HAL MORRISON, ARTIST.

Pupils taught all the different branches of art. Orders taken for portraits, game pictures, etc. Studio, Woodmen building, opposite Grand, N. Forsyth street.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT

And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

30th Summer Term, July 1 to Sept. 1, 1899. In mountainous and no-malarial section of Virginia. These courses have proved peculiarly profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar and to practitioners who have lacked systematic instruction or need review. For catalogue address

R. C. MINOR, Sec'y,
Charlottesville, Va.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's **Business College** ATLANTA, GA.

The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 2000 graduates. Cat. free.

EUROPE.

....GRAND VACATION TOURS....

Leaving New York July 8th, via Cunard Line, visiting England and the Continent of Europe. Personally conducted by Thos. H. Hendrickson, the well-known Tourist Agent. Strictly first class throughout at a remarkably low rate. Write for itineraries. Thos. H. Hendrickson, 339 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fulton Manufacturing Co.,

Murphy St. and W. & A. R. R.,
Atlanta, Ga.

In the Veneering Department We Build

Veneer Barrels, Nail and Fish Kegs, Satcel Baskets, Diamond Baskets, Clothes and Laundry, Round Hail and Bushel Baskets, Grape Baskets, Bean Baskets, Cotton Baskets, Oyster Baskets, Strawberry Crates, Strawberry Cups, Cabbage Crates, Tomato Barrels, Potato Barrels, Cheese Boxes, Cotton Seed Hull Heads, Furniture Veneers.

Broom Department.

We make a specialty of Factory and Warehouse Brooms, our Patent Steel Braced, Fibre Filled, 14-inch in the Brush, is the only satisfactory and durable broom for such uses. We also make a full line of our new House Broom, color blended, in any kind of broom needed. Write us for prices.

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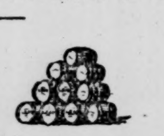


We are grinders of strictly pure White and Tinted Lead, Colors in Oil and mixers of pure House Paints in Linseed Oil ready to apply. Warranted pure.

Write Us for Prices.

Office—118 and 120 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

HERMIT OF THE CONVENTION HALL

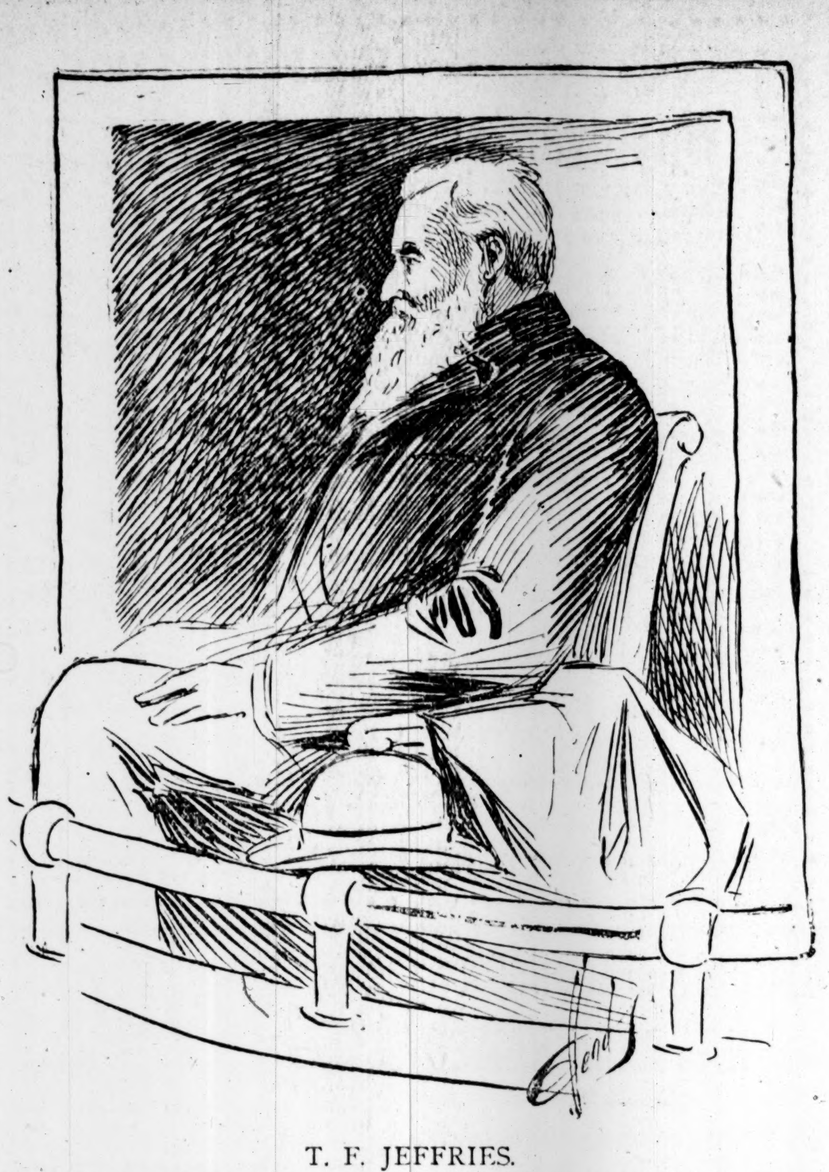
Strange Story of T. F. Jeffries, a Visitor to the Big Gathering.

OVER SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE

And Has Not Walked a Step for Fifty Years.

SPENDS THE NIGHTS IN OPERA HOUSE

Has Hardly Moved Out of Same Spot Since He Has Been Here—Drove from Rome.



T. F. JEFFRIES.

He Is Seventy Years of Age and Came Seventy-Five Miles in His Buggy To Attend the Sunday School Convention—Is an Interested and Interesting Listener.

One of the most conspicuous listeners at the Sunday school convention at the Grand opera house since the first session last Wednesday night, has been an old white-headed man. His brow is furrowed with the care of many years, his limbs are twisted and bent so that walking is impossible, and with a countenance reflecting the heavenly sunshine in his soul, and evidencing to all who gaze at it that Christianity enters many a dark spot with its messages of joy and peace.

Sitting in his crude invalid's chair next to the orchestra railing, only a few feet from the stage, almost unable to move a muscle except when assisted, this old patriarch drinks in the messages of God in word and in song as proclaimed from that platform with apparently the brightest face and the happiest heart in that big auditorium. Not a word escapes him. Occasionally, when some sentiment strikes a responsive chord in his tender old soul, he echoes a fervent "amen," or "Thank God."

Sometimes the tears almost pour down his cheeks, and yesterday afternoon when a "little six-year-old child" sang a song, and that great convention hung spellbound on every word the little singer uttered, the old man cried like a baby, and declared that it was the best thing of the whole convention. And when he smiles his tender face is the very picture of happiness, the sunshine dispels all the shadows, sending a gracious benediction into your own soul.

His name is T. F. Jacobs. His home is in Rome, Ga., a distance of seventy-five miles from Atlanta. During his early life he was a great sufferer with rheumatism, and he has not walked in fifty-two years. He is now seventy-two years of age, and he says the greater part of his life has been spent in the service of his Master. He has been a familiar figure about Rome for many years, and having some little property out of which he manages to secure a livelihood, he devotes his entire time to the distribution of religious literature sent him from the north. He never misses an opportunity to go to church, and a Christian convention is the delight of his soul. One of his closest companions is a little horse, which has been pulling him over the country for twenty years. He has driven it 35,000 miles. The animal, too, is about at the end of life's pilgrimage, having served in all twenty-three years on this planet.

When Mr. Jeffries heard of the Sunday school convention in Atlanta, he determined to attend it. Consequently, with his horse and little buggy, he left his home five days before the convention met, and drove every step of the way to Atlanta, with only one day's rest on the road. The strange part of it all is that he has never left his chair nor the opera house since he arrived.

When the convention opened Wednesday night he took his position near the orchestra railing, and he has been within a radius of twenty feet of that spot ever since. He sleeps in his chair every night. His meals are served by a negro. Mr. DeGive, owner of the theater, has taken an interest in the old gentleman, and has a light burning in the big auditorium every night to keep him company. There he stays by himself, with rows of empty benches and Morpheus for his companion. He says he sleeps well, and his looks evidence it.

Wonderfully optimistic, he seems even to enjoy his predicament, for never a murmur escapes his lips. "Do I enjoy the convention?" said he yesterday, in answer to a question. "Yes, indeed, more than anything on earth. I have come a long distance, my horse and I, for this, and I have received a great blessing. I would not have missed this convention for the world."

After all, life is full of paradoxes. Thousands of people pass the doors of that convention hall every day without a thought for what is transpiring inside. And yet this old man, his weak form bent down with suffering and misery, has experienced what no other man in Georgia would experience, to gain a benediction from these wonderful Biblical expositors. And yet some say there is nothing in religion—that it is a hollow mockery!

If you visit the opera house today, speak to the old man. It will do him good. 'Twill do you good, too. E. L. T.

TRIED TO OBTAIN BIG CREDIT.

Witness Tells of Statements Made by Members of Firm of Moody & Brewster.

The hearing of the Moody & Brewster case before Auditor Cox was continued yesterday afternoon. Witnesses were placed on the stand to show in what way the members of the firm attempted to obtain credit.

Joseph Levy, a salesman of New York city, stated that Mr. Brewster had been in the latter city and stated that his firm was worth $125,000 over and above all liabilities.

The stenographer for the company stated that Mr. Moody had dictated a number of letters which were sent to different banks in all parts of the country for the purpose of securing credit. The firm, the witness said, wanted credit from $5,000 to $3,000 from the banks to which the letters were sent. A number of banks were caught in New York.

The hearing will be continued on Monday.

KELLAM & MOORE

are skillful in properly adjusting eyeglass frames so as to mean comfort to the wearer, 42 North Broad street, Prudential building. 'Phone 1588.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

"The convention—I mean, the court, will come to order," called out the old bailiff at the police matinee yesterday, and when the chow-chow audience had settled itself for justice, salted with a little fun, the old bailiff introduced Mary Thomas, who is a sort of domestic gypsy.

Mary had been found sleeping under a house. She had a pallet out of an old carpet laid upon the ground, and there were a lot of pieces of crockery around, showing that she had been boarding and lodging there for several days and nights.

The story of Mary's strange camping under the house was one of the most remarkable occurrences that has ever been recorded in the police court.

The girl—she is not more than fifteen years of age—was discharged by a lady for whom she had been working, and a few nights later she was discovered under the house with a roaring fire. That was last winter. Mary was arrested at that time and sent to the stockade for a month.

Nothing more was seen of her. A few days ago the same former employer discovered that somebody was slipping into the house at night and carrying off dishes and food. Night before last two officers watched the house and saw Mary go under it.

For at least three weeks the girl had dwelt under the house, which is not more than four feet from the ground. She had a regular sleeping place, and near by were the stolen dishes and scraps of food she had taken. Mary had made her home there.

There was no desire to carry the case into the state courts, and the girl was again sent to the stockade for a month.

It is very probable that she will move back into her same ground-floor lodging as soon as she gets out of the stockade.

"Sis' Liza's" Peach Brandy.

"The next prisoner," called out the old court bailiff, "is Mattie Graham."

Mattie came to the front with her face highly decorated with after effects of a scrap. There was a longitudinal cut northeast of her left eye, a map of the Philippines made a center shot in her right cheek, and a piece of her left ear drooped pendulously.

"Ain't been in no scrap," sang out Mattie, before anybody could ask her a question.

"Such a scrap of evidence is outweighed by your facial decorations," replied Judge Nash.

"Oh, dat was caused by my falling down," Mattie spoke up, quickly. "I owns dat I wus a-drinking a little bit and it wus all caused by dat peach brandy what Sis' Liza 'lowed would cure my neuralgy. Me and Sis' Liza b'longs ter de same Sunday school, and she 'lowed ter me las' Sunday dat ef I would take a few drams of some peach brandy what she hab got frum de kentry dat de neuralgy would left me alone. So I went to Sis' Liza's house yistiddy and she persisted on my taking dat peach brandy three times. Den I cl'ar forgit ebbery t'ing dat 'curred arter dat."

"You had better let peach brandy alone hereafter," kindly suggested Judge Nash, "and I'll try to impress the force of this advice upon you with a fine of $5.75."

Pewter Was a Lay Delegate.

"This is a lay delegate—I mean a chicken delegate for the chaingang," said the old bailiff when Walter Pewter, a raw negro youth, ambled dreamily out of the prisoner's waiting room.

"What is your name?" the judge asked the boy.

"Walter Pewter," was the reply.

"You spell your last name P-e-w-t-e-r?" the recorder queried.

"Dat am de way hit am in de dickernary."

"I just inquired whether or not Pewter was your real name," Judge Nash remarked, "because it sounded mighty like a counterfeit."

The arresting officer stated that about the only thing Walter did was to make himself a lay delegate at a hen convention last night, and he had been caught with a sack full of headless fowls."

"What about those decapitated chickens?" Judge Nash asked.

"Dey warn't none ob dat kind of hins," Walter replied. "Dey wus jest de ole common ebbery day hins, and de reason I had 'em in dat sack was bekase a man in de kentry kilt 'em and sont me ter town ter sell 'em while all de cornvenshuns war here."

Walter went to the city chaingang for a month, where there are neither conventions nor conventionalities.

Dan's Battercake Fight.

"This fellow took the floor and held it at a hotel," said the arresting officer, when Dan Benson, a hash slinger, stepped to the front for matinee honors.

"He got mad with another waiter," the officer continued, "because he gave the other fellow three battercakes and put only two on his. Because he was shy one cake Dan shied a plate at the other waiter, and the other fellow plastered a cake on Dan's jaw."

"I axes disser cote ter let me tell jest how hit all 'curred," cried out Dan, and when he was told to tell his tale, he launched forth with the following:

"I axed fer de order fuss, and de cook slung three cakes onto Bill's dish and only slapped two onto mine. Den Bill 'lowed dat he war s'peerior ter me, and I ax him ter protract dem words. He 'lowed dat he warn't on no kind of a tracting business, and den I up wid dat plate and let hit drive ag'in his head. De cakes what he frowed at me wouldn't stuck onto my jaw ef he hadn't put de merlasses on 'em."

"How much do you get a day, Dan, for toting battercakes?" asked Judge Nash.

"Er dollar."

"Then you can contribute a day's wages to the city and hereafter keep the plates strictly for table use."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Very Low Rates to Charleston and Return via Central of Georgia Railway.

Account of Reunion Confederate Veterans, Charleston, S. C., May 10th to 13th, the Central of Georgia will sell round trip tickets from all points at extremely low rates. Tickets to be sold on May 8th, 9th, 10th, limited for return until May 21st. Two trains daily via Savannah, leaving Atlanta 7:50 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. A guide book to Charleston and information regarding hotel accommodations can be obtained by communicating with the undersigned.

F. J. ROBINSON,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
J. C. HAILE, General Passenger Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

apr 28 30 may 2 5 7 8

Miss E. S. Jeter's Oil Portraits. Life size $100, $300, $500. Pictures in little $50. Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga.

DEDICATION GEORGIA MONUMENT,

Chickamauga Park, (Battlefield Station, Ga.,) May 4, 1899.

On account of the unveiling of the Georgia monument at Chickamauga Park, Southern railway will sell very low rate excursion tickets from all points in Georgia on its lines to Battlefield Station and return. Tickets will be placed on sale May 3d and for trains scheduled to arrive Battlefield Station on the forenoon of May 4th, with final limit May 5, 1899.

Rate From Atlanta $3.40.

For full information call on local agent or address

G. B. ALLEN, D.P.A., Atlanta.

ATLANTA MATTRESS CO.,

10 Trinity Avenue,

"Old Delbridge Hotel,"

Cheapest manufacturers of all kinds of Mattresses, Cots, Springs, Iron Bedsteads and Cribs. Old Mattresses made over as good as new, $1.25. Special sizes and grades of Mattresses made to order on short notice. Send for price lists.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully

Facts About Medicines

The Lowest Cut Prices.

IT IS A FACT that we sell all articles usually sold in a first-class drug store at a lower price than at any other similar establishment, and everything sold by us is guaranteed genuine.

	Regular Price.	Cut Price
Alcock's Porous Plasters	25c	13c
Benson's Capcine Plasters	25c	18c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	1.00	75c
Barker's Hair Balsam	50c	38c
Syrup of Figs	50c	38c
Ripan's Tabules	50c	40c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	1.00	73c
Pinkham's Compound	1.00	73c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	1.00	74c
Bradfield's Female Regulator	1.00	68c
Mother's Friend	1.00	68c
Harter's Iron Tonic	1.00	75c
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure	1.00	75c
Dr. Miles' Nervine	1.00	75c
Horlick's Malted Milk	1.00	75c
Horlick's Malted Milk	50c	40c
Castoria	35c	25c
Bedbug Killer	25c	10c
Piso's Consumption Cure	25c	20c
Cheney's Expectorant	25c	18c
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup	25c	20c
One Minute Cough Cure	25c	20c
Pyramid Pile Cure	50c	40c
Cuticura Salve	50c	38c
Packer's Tar Soap	25c	18c
Woodbury's Facial Soap	50c	20c
Pear's Scented Soap	25c	17c
Paine's Celery Compound	1.00	75c
Peruna	1.00	75c
Brown's Iron Bitters	1.00	75c
Hostetter's Bitters	1.00	85c
Philip's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	1.00	75c
Scott's Emulsion	1.00	75c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	1.00	73c
Mellin's Food	1.00	60c
Fairy Soap, 3 cakes, 3c.		

AS A SPRING MEDICINE, Dr. Murray's Sarsaparilla never disappoints. It is manufactured from pure materials and always gives satisfaction. It is the best Spring Tonic and Blood Purifier ever manufactured. $1.00 size bottle 50c

FOR THE HAIR, Dr. Murray's Hair Promoter stands without a peer: It stops the hair from falling out, cures dandruff, and restores gray or faded hair to its original color, beauty and softness. As a dressing for the hair it is the nonpareil of all similar preparations. Large bottle 75c

EVERYTHING AT LOWEST CUT PRICES.

Orders from a distance will receive painstaking attention. Make up clubs and send to us for what you need. Several families can send together and thus save money. Express charges are usually 25c on packages not over 5 pounds.

SEND US YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS.

Try our inimitable Soda Water Drinks, drawn from a ten-thousand dollar fountain. Crushed Fruit Flavors, Ice Creams, Sherbets, Etc. Prompt and Polite Attention.

Hammack Lucas & Co

PHARMACISTS

At the Cut-Price Corner—Peachtree and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

CAPTAIN QUILL IN ATLANTA.

He and His Wife Come To Inspect Plan for Residence To Be Erected in Mobile, Ala.

Captain John Quill and Mrs. Quill, of Mobile, Ala., were in the city yesterday for the purpose of examining and accepting a plan for an elegant new home which the captain is to erect in the Gulf City.

Captain Quill is the owner and commander of the Nettie Quill, the finest steamer that travels on the Alabama river.

The captain decided to erect an elegant residence on a lot on Government street, in Mobile, and he came to Atlanta to secure the plans. He engaged Messrs. Andrew J. Bryan & Co., of Atlanta, to draw a plan, and he and his wife made a trip to Atlanta for the purpose of conferring with the architects. The plan submitted was accepted. The building will be colonial in style and elegant in design and finish.

Captain and Mrs. Quill were entertained yesterday by Mrs. Joseph Thompson at Brookwood. They left last evening for Mobile.

WATSON IS FINED $1,000.

He Was Prosecuted on Charge of Obtaining Credit Under False Pretenses.

W. H. Watson, a prominent merchant of Valdosta, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 by Judge Calhoun yesterday afternoon and in default of the payment he was carried to jail, where he spent the night.

Watson was charged with obtaining credit under false pretenses. He came to Atlanta some time ago and bought from Harper Bros. a number of horses. The horses were sold to him, but he failed to account to his creditors, and it is claimed he made certain statements which were calculated to mislead his creditors and obtain for him a certain amount of credit.

A warrant was sworn out for Watson by Harper Bros. and he was tried yesterday afternoon before Judge Calhoun. The case was bitterly fought and an apparently good showing was made by the attorneys for Watson, but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The case consumed the greater part of the afternoon.

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DuBOSE CO.

WE make Awnings for residences, hotels, business houses, etc., either for verandas, doors or windows. We have a large, complete line of the best awning stripes possible to procure, and competent workmen to make and hang them. Let us make you an estimate—the cost may not be as much as you expect.

CRESCENT BICYCLES

AT THE CREST OF FAVOR

In '95 we talked a good deal about the Crescent Bicycle. **Sold 57,000 that year.**

In '96 the Crescent spoke for itself on thousands of American roads. **Sold 70,000 that year.**

In '97 every Crescent rider was talking about the wheel to everybody else. **Sold 83,000 that year.**

In '98 we told what the Crescent was, what the Crescent did, and what Crescent riders said. **Sold over 100,000 that year.**

We sell Crescent Bicycle on easy terms:

$6 to $10 Cash and
$1.50 to $2.50 weekly.

Repairing. Wheels Exchanged.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS, 38 Peachtree St. F. G. BYRD, Mgr.

The Brown Supply Company

47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

—IN—

General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe
for Steam, Water and Gas.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose Packing, Etc.

Corrugated and V-Crimped Iron Roofing for Warehouses, Ginneries, Etc.

Write for Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Legal notice having been given by advertisement calling the bonds of the Atlanta chamber of commerce for January 1, 1899, at which time interest would cease, this is to give further notice that the money is in bank to pay these bonds, with interest, which will be paid on presentation at the Capital City bank. Interest will cease on the 1st day of May. T. B. NEAL, Pres.
V. V. BULLOCK, Sec.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner from the country to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. F. Walker, subject to such primary or other action as may be ordered by the democratic executive committee of the county. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, with an eye single to the best interests of the whole county, and ask the support of the people in my candidacy. Respectfully,
CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.
April 25, 1899.

S. B. Turman

Announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. F. Walker, and requests the suffrage and influence of his friends and the public at large.

FINE EYEGLASSES.

To correctly fit the many different noses requires skill, experience and a fund of knowledge of eyeglasses. Kellam & Moore are scientific opticians. 42 North Broad street, Prudential building.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, April 28.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

A disturbance of great energy has developed over Kansas. Very high temperatures were reported Friday in the southwestern states, a maximum of 92 degrees being noted at Concordia, Kas. In the northwestern states a marked fall in temperature occurred, a minimum of 32 degrees being reported at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Thunderstorms have been followed in the upper Mississippi valley and the upper lake region by fair weather and thunderstorms are reported this evening in the middle Ohio valley.

Fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast and southern states Saturday. In the states of the upper Mississippi valley thunderstorms are likely to occur Saturday, followed by a decided fall in temperature.

The winds along the Atlantic coast will be fresh from east to southeast from Virginia northward and fresh from northeast south of Virginia.

The Mississippi river remains over the danger line from Vicksburg southward, but is falling slowly. The Missouri at Kansas City will begin to fall today.

Forecast for Today.

Virginia—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday; fresh easterly winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Eastern and Western Florida—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh east to south winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Partly cloudy Saturday; showers and cooler Sunday; brisk southerly winds.

Tennessee—Fair Saturday, probably showers and cooler Sunday; southerly winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature .. .. [illegible]
Daily normal temperature.. 66
Highest temperature.. .. .. [illegible]
Lowest temperature 65
Total rainfall during 12 hours .. .. .. .00
Deficiency of precipitation.. .. .. .. 2.22

General Weather Report.

Reports received at Atlanta on April 28, 1899. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., seventy-fifth Meridian time:

STATION.	Temperature....	Maximum Temperature....	Rain or Melted Snow in last 12 hours
New York, clear	50	60	.00
Norfolk, partly cloudy	54	62	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	74	78	.00
Raleigh, partly cloudy	68	74	.00
Wilmington, clear	66	74	.00
Charleston, partly cloudy	68	72	T
Augusta, clear	74	80	.00
Savannah, clear	68	74	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy	66	74	.00
Atlanta, clear	74	78	.00
Tampa, clear	76	84	.00
Pensacola, clear	74	80	.00
Montgomery, clear	86	92	.00
Vicksburg, partly cloudy	82	86	.00
New Orleans, p'tly cloudy	78	86	.00
Palestine, cloudy	80	90	.00
Galveston, partly cloudy	72	76	.00
Corpus Christi, cloudy	76	82	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	66	74	.00
Detroit, partly cloudy	74	80	.00
Chicago, clear	64	80	.00
Memphis, cloudy	82	86	.00
Chattanooga, clear	76	82	.00
Knoxville, clear	82	84	.00
Cincinnati, cloudy	72	84	.00
St. Paul, partly cloudy	74	78	.00
St. Louis, clear	82	88	.00
Kansas City, clear	80	86	.00
Omaha, clear	78	83	.00
Huron, cloudy	44	82	.00
Rapid City, clear	40	40	.01
North Platte, clear	50	70	.00
Dodge City, clear	82	86	.00
Abilene, cloudy	86	90	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

FORBES MAKES HIGH MARK.

Lieutenant of Gate City Guard Stands Examination and Secures an Average of 99.5.

Lieutenant Walter Forbes has received his commission from the state. He stood the examination last week and the examining board said he stood one of the highest and most efficient examinations that has ever been passed by an applicant for admission in the state's service.

Lieutenant Forbes's average was 99.5. This is a remarkable average and the records show that it has never been equaled in the state's service. Lieutenant Forbes has been elected first lieutenant of the Gate City Guard and the company is proud to have so efficient an officer.

DEDICATION GEORGIA MONUMENT,

Chickamauga Park, (Battlefield Station, Ga.,) May 4, 1899.

On account of the unveiling of the Georgia monument at Chickamauga Park, Southern railway will sell very low rate excursion tickets from all points in Georgia on its lines to Battlefield Station and return. Tickets will be placed on sale May 3d and for trains scheduled to arrive Battlefield Station on the forenoon of May 4th, with final limit May 5, 1899.

Rate From Atlanta $3.40.

For full information call on local agent or address

G. B. ALLEN, D.P.A., Atlanta.

S. B. Turman for County Commissioner.

E&W TRADE MARK WHIPPED SEAM CUFFS SHERWOOD EARLSWOOD BLACKWOOD